HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,364—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 6 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
24th Dec	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6525
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	6284		
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6850
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	7294	OCEANA	6510
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7911		
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
ILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb. 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	23rd Mar. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	6th Jan. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LCRE-DIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEER" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd December, from the Victoria pock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 26th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 20th December, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, MAHOMMERAH, KOWEIT AND BUSREH.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR KARACHI, POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 27th December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,300 tons, on or about 23rd December.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 19th December, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan, 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,149	1st Feb, 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Barberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,230	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,585	26th Mar. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craghetto	5,895	27th Dec. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 950.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N.R.	5,124	4th Jan.,	1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	3,651	19th "	"
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	26th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

OBTAINABLE OF D. MERWAN & CO., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.;
CALCUTTA.

EXHIBITION

THIS MONTH AND AFTER.

A JOURNEY TO BOMBAY,

SHOULD INCLUDE A VISIT
TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT,
43 ESPLANADE ROAD.

DO NOT FORGET, RAILWAY RETURN TICKETS FOR XMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS TRADE ON THE MOVE STOCK UP TO CONCERT PITCH.

NOVELTIES IN JEWELLERY.
NOVELTIES IN CLOCKS & WATCHES.
NOVELTIES IN CASED SILVERWARE.
NOVELTIES HERE.
NOVELTIES THERE.
NOVELTIES EVERYWHERE.
AT

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.

FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.

CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

.....

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to
Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette,"
where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"
Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS and MUSCATEL RAISINS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	Rs.	a.
		11	14
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. SULTAN	2084	Burmeister	29th Dec 1904.
" SOMALI	2355	Volkertsen	16th Jan. 1905.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

6, Medows Street, Bombay, 15th December, 1904.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "OLYMPIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 19th December, 1904.

S. S. "CITY OF LUCKNOW."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 19th December, 1904.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S.S. "WEISSENFELS" in Sheds, Princes Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 20th December, 1904.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at BOMBAY of ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for the use of THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VESSELS for one year during 1905-1906, will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., gun fire of MONDAY the 16th January 1905 after which no more Tender will be received.

For further particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of the 1st December 1904 or apply to the undersigned.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R I M Dockyard, Bombay 2nd December 1904.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, current, the UP and DOWN MAIL TRAINS will STOP at CHARNI ROAD STATION.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 16th December, 1904.

WE have much pleasure in informing our numerous Constituent that we have

OPENED A SPECIAL STALL

FOR REFRESHMENTS, ICES, &c.,

at the INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

PRICES and RATES AS USUAL.

MORENAS & CO.,
BEHIND JEWELLERS' STALLS.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE I. N. CONGRESS 1904.

EXHIBITORS OVER ONE THOUSAND.
ARTICLES EXHIBITED OVER 50,000.
WILL REMAIN OPEN
IN DECEMBER and JANUARY.

The Exhibition will remain from 3 P.M., to 11 P. M.

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Coupon-Holders.—Rs. 10 for a book containing 60 Non-transferable Coupons.

Class II.—Rs. 15, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable Coupons and 30 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Class III.—Rs. 20, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable and 60 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Class IV. Rs. 10 for a Coupon-Book containing 20 tickets available on any day for the Holder and the Members of h's family.

Only a limited number of these Coupon-Books will be issued and the Committee reserve to themselves the right of issuing any further Coupon-Books, only those applying early can secure them.

Re. 1 per ticket for Admission per day.

Children under twelve 4 annas.

Coupon-Books will be sold at the Exhibition Office.

The Exhibition authorities retain to themselves the right of reserving the Exhibition for Ladies and Children only on certain hours on days which will be notified in the Public Journals, when no male visitors will be admitted to the Exhibition.

The conditions on which the Coupon-Books are issued will be found on the Coupon-Books.

CROFT MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

FOR

SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.

Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,

Xerez De La Frontera.

Grand Romano Amontillado.

SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)

SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.

MANZANILLA

OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—

DENISON & CO.,
MUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND MENAGERIE.

OF HIGHLY EDUCATED WILD ANIMALS.

The greatest CIRCUS organization ever having visited Bombay.

OPENING NIGHT.

FRIDAY 23RD DECEMBER.

THE GRANDEST AND BEST TENTED SHOW EVER PROJECTED.

All new with costliest Equipment Procurable.

The only Circus in the East with its Menagerie of 11 Huge Forest-Bred Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Dogs, a magnificient steed of Horses and Poines and

THE ONLY PERFORMING ZEBRAS IN THE WORLD.

The greatest of all Wild Animal Acts.

JOHN CLEMPERT.

THE HAND CUFF KING and PRINCE of POLICE BAFFLERS.

A CHALLENGE.—J Clempert challenges the Police and Public for Rs. 1,000, to fasten him in regulation handcuffs and chains, that he cannot escape from. Bring your own handcuffs and Chains.

MISS ADA STOODLEY.

HANTE ECOLE RIDER.

THE FOUR Miss ELLIOTTS.'

Marvellous Lady Acrobats and Juglers.

GUS LE DIAL.

In his comic tumbling and Pot Pouri Act.

ROMAH DIPPS and FONIO.

The greatest Horizontal Bar Performers.

Miss NORA.

With her 20 Wonderful Performing Cockatoos.

GEORGE LOVETT.

The Human Croccodile.

GENERAL MITE.

The smallest Trotting Pony in the World.

RHEINGOLD and SULTAN.

The Two forest-bred Lions introduced by Miss DONAL.

MERRY LITTLE BENHAM.

Prince of Equestriame Humourists.

The above Artists will appear in conjunction with the Greatest Circus Company of Riders, Leapers, Acrobats, Aerialists, Clowns, Dumies, etc, etc.

There is no show anywhere where the management of which is more zealous in providing COMFORTABLE SEATS and ACCOMODATION for its PATRONS.

Mr. GEO. WARREN, begs to announce to his patrons that notwithstanding the great expense attached to the importation of this great organization there will be no advance on the usual prices of admission.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Box (to hold 6)	Rs. 20	Second Circle	Rs. 2
Single Seat in box	" 4	Carpet gallery	" 1
Dress Circle	" 3	Pit for native ladies	" 2

Box plan now open at SEYMOUR, DOVE and Co.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE,

CHRISTMAS EVE.

SATURDAY 24TH DEC., at 4 P.M.

Children Half Price to all parts, except Gallery.

L. FAULKENER WILLIS.
Representative.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 24th, 26th and 27th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

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20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 6	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
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45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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106-68, HARRISON ROAD, BARA BAZAR,
CALCUTTA.

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.
J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DEC. 17.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... £93 3-8 = unchanged
3 do. Rentes ..... £97 1-4ex. = — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £105 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £65 3-4 = + 1-16
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 28 1-16 = unchanged
2 months hence ..... 27 9-16 = do
Spot in New York ..... 60 7-8 = do
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·15 = — 1-2
Berlin " ..... 20·30 1-2 = + 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4·87 1-2 = + 3-8
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills 2 7-8 per cent = do
6 " " Fine " Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-8 per cent = do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 3-8 per cent = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-4 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 2 3-8 per cent = + 1-8
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 1 value
RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 24 7-8 D-J., sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 24 1-2 D-J sellers } steady
Brown 22 1 8 D-J, sellers
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 34 3-8, D-J, done quiet
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 3-4

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed moderate business. Curate quiet, Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 4·23+4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 11-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 31,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
4·16 +8	4·18 +7	
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl-May.
4·22 +7	4·26 +7	4·29 +7
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·32 +7	4·34 +7	4·36 +7
	Aug. Sept. 4·38 +7	

Receipts at U S Ports	36,000
Do. last year	53,000
Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Do. do Continent	24,000
In New York—	
Spot	8·05 +10
Futures, month of December	7·56 +6
Do. do. March	7·30 +6
In New Orleans—	
Spot	7 9-16 + 1-16
Futures, month of March	7·64 — 1
Do. do. June	7·87 + 4
Tone at close	quiet.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	637,000
Stock in London	15,000
Total visible supply	4,120,000
.....	+ 110,000
Do do for which is East Indian ...	110,000
Total Quantity in sight	7,500,000
.....	+ 470,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 17th December, 1904 :—

Cotton	9,620 bales.
Wheat	20,422 owts.
Linseed	7,678 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	8,386 "
Gingellyseed	2,911 "
Poppyseed	39 "
Groundnuts	181 "
Castorseed	212 "
Rice	4,019 "
Myrabollams	1,553 "
Cottonseed	15,885 "
Mowraseed	587 "
Gram	2,770 "
Joowar	1,854 "
Maize	827 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Silver Bullion ..... Rs. 1,67,549
Ex s s Caledonia from London.

BOMBAY, DEC. 19.
Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.			ls 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand			ls. 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. ls. 4 9-32d.			
Do 6 dc do			ls. 4 13-32d.
French Francs	3 do	do	170 3-4
Marks	3 do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	.....	136 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do	193
Japan	30 do	do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·4
1st Settlement 5th January ...	98·2
Money Market.—Tone easy.	

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	21st	April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 20th	October	5 do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th	November	6 do
Bank of Madras	do 6th	July	4 do

Bank of Bombay cash balance 12 lakhs down.

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 10 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 3-4
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 12
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 10
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	Rs. 25

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.

Howree Khandeish	Rs. 36 1-2
15 per cent Mixed	Rs. 35 1-2 to 3-4
25 per cent "	Rs. 34
50 per cent "	Rs. 33 1-2
Black Kutnee	Rs. 31

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	quiet.
Estimated sales ..... bales	8,000
Imports ..... do.	56,000

Dec.-Jan. 4·16	Jan.-Feb. 4·18	Feb.-Mar. 4·22
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Mar.-April 4·26	April-May 4·29	May-June. 4·32
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
June-July 4·34	July.-Aug. 4·36	Aug.-Sept. 4·36
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

COTTON.—Owing to the lamented death of Mr. Jetabhai Verahman, the cotton market was closed at Colaba this afternoon. There was little change this morning. Prices of Bengals for December delivery are about Rs. 2 higher. Other quotations are unaltered.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.
For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all hemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.
DEATH.
WACHA—December 18, at his residence, Churney Road, near Allbless Baug, Mr Edulji Cursetji Wachs, retired merchant, aged 56.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.
BIRTHS.
FOX—Dec 11, at Aligarh, the wife of F G Fox, Indian Police, of a daughter.
NUNN—Dec 2, at Dilwa, Gaya District, the wife of J W Nunn, G K Ry. of a daughter.
MARRIAGES.
CAMPBELL—CAREY—Nov 28, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev E J Warlow, Maria Grace (May) only daughter of the late Captain E A Campbell Madras Army, and Mrs Campbell, 4 Milton Road, to Captain W L J Carey, Royal Artillery, elder son of Lieut-Col W Nowell Carey, late Royal Scots Fusiliers.
FRASER—McCLAY—At St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, on St Andrew's Day, by the Rev Ian R Fraser, BD, Joseph Alexander Fraser, A B Ry, Lunding, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Alec McClay of Naini Tal.
DEATHS.
RICKETTS—Dec 7, at the General Hospital, Calcutta of dysentry, Clarice Grace Ricketts, aged nine years and six months.
COLE—Dec 13, at Lucknow, of enteric fever Anita Cole, wife of G S C Cole, D S P, aged 29 years.

PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,
A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.
An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.
Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.
Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 9-38m., 11-20n. Low water, 3-25m., 3-28a.
Bombay Light Horse parade, 7 a. m.
University Examination Results—L. M. and S., and M. D. Examinations.
Military Medical Students' Ball, Town Hall.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p. m.
Chatre's Indian Circus, Esplanade, 9 p. m.
Bombay Improvement Trust 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden per R. I. M. Elphinstone will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Tuesday the 27 instant.

LOST PROPERTY.—The police have in their possession a gold ring, claimants for which are informed that it is now lying at the Head Police Office.

ACCIDENT TO A LAD.—Chima Raghoo a Hindu lad, aged ten years, while gathering loose dates in Baroda Street, on Sunday evening, was accidentally knocked down by a labour cart. One of the wheels passed over his right leg fracturing the bone. The boy is detained in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Sirdar Pushramrao Ramchundrarao, Chief of Jamkhundi, attended by twenty-nine followers, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Mount Pleasant Road.—Sardar Bhowrao Baba Saheb, Chief of Wishalghad, with ten followers, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, and is putting up in Readymoney House, Nepean Sea Road.

CALENDARS.—A very fine calendar has been issued by Mr. Pestonji R. Press of the Fort Coach Factory in Bombay. It can be hung on the wall or placed standing on table or desk and its design makes it permanently useful by the insertion in other years of new date-leaves in the space allotted for the day of the month.—The Empire of India Life Assurance Company Limited, have issued to their clients a neat calendar along with a pocket book for memoranda.

THE MAHARASTRA DRAMATIC COMPANY.—Last week at the Victoria Theatre one of Shakespeare's plays viz., "The Taming of the Shrew" was stayed in Marathi by the above mentioned Company before a large audience. The members of the Company were in their best form and especially Ramdhirao as Gremio who showed great ability. The performance went with a swing from start to finish and was warmly received by the audience.

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledge with thanks the following donation etc., for the month of November :—Bai Hemibai, widow of Lovchand Hirachand Rs. 25; Mr Purshotam Harjee Rs 50; and Mr Jivandass Bawabhai Rs 50 and sweets; Mr G. S. Manker, sweets, oil for Diwali illuminations, crackers etc., Bai Hansbai, widow of Mepa Kalmjee 308 chadders. Bai Tapubai Shamrao Laud 30 blankets and sweets, and Messrs. Goculdass Dayaram, Nansi Vaghjee Hansraj Mooljee, Bhimshi Lakhamshi and Dalla Walla sweets.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.—At a special meeting of the Grain Merchants' Association, assembled under the presidency of Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo, J. P., on Sunday, in the rooms of the Association, it was unanimously resolved :—"That this Committee note with regret the loss by death on the 16th., instant, in Bombay, of Mr. Jethabhai Vardhaman of the firm of the same name, that in respect for the deceased, the Bazar be closed on Monday, the 19th, and that a letter of condolence be sent to the members of the bereaved family." In consequence the Bazaar was closed yesterday.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel S. J. Sarjant and officers 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme afternoon, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master commencing at 5·45 p. m. to-day :—

Polonaise	Der Fackebzug	Faust	
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Ums Gluck	Suppe	
Selection	The Orchid	Joan Garyll	
Serenata	Love In Idleness	Allan Macbeth	
Selection	Three Little Maids	Rubens	
Characterist ic Piece	The Virginia Skedaddle	Rosinfeld	

AN ACCUSER AND THE ACCUSED.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavakar, at the Bombay High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Shroff against Nasarwajee Cursetjee Sukhia, in which the plaintiff prayed for judgment against the defendant for the sum of Rs. 5,000 and costs of the suit, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Serangman, instructed by Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the defendant. The parties having come to an amicable settlement, his Lordship dismissed the suit, by consent, each party bearing his own costs. Allegations made by the parties against each other were withdrawn.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—The following programme of music will be played at the Exhibition by the Band of the A. P. O. W. Yorkshire Regiment to-day :—

1st Programme from 5 to 7 p. m.

March	Stars and Stripes	Sousa
Overture	La Reine D'un Jour	Adams
Serenade	Love in Idleness	Mudeth
Selection	Carmen	Bizet
Valse	The dancing Girl	Coote
Variations	On a German Volelied	(au) Uchs

2nd Programme from 9 to 11 p. m.

Characteristic Piece	Ausaereitt	Scindler
Morceau	The Bells of the Monastery	Anon
Selection	The Orchid	Caryll
Valse	Jeunesse Doree	Waltenfel
Song	O Dry Those Tears	Riego
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER YAJNIK, BHULESHWAR LIBRARY.—The annual meeting of the members of this Library was held on Sunday afternoon in the Library-Hall when Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas J. P. presided. The report of the Managing Committee for the years 1902 and 1903 was read and unanimously adopted. The report showed that the income of the Library during the year 1902 was Rs. 2,016-5 and expenditure Rs. 2,386-13-1 showing a deficit of Rs. 350-7-10. During 1903, the income was Rs. 2,579-14-1 and expenditure Rs. 2,328-3-11 showing a surplus balance of Rs. 251-10-2. The aggregate value of the Library assets on the 31st December 1903 was Rs. 17,299-2-7. Rs. 2,055-2-1 being the Cash Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,2154-11-6 value of books, Rs. 1,322-7-11 value of furniture and Rs. 1,766-13-1 outstanding as compared with Rs.16,232-3-9 assets, on the 31st December 1901. In addition to the above mentioned assets, the Library is permanently entitled to the benefit of the interest on Rs. 12,495, the amount collected for the Memorial Fund of the late Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik and invested in the names of Messrs Tribhovandas Varjivandas, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh and Vrijbhookhandas Atmaram, trustees of the Memorial Fund. During the years under report books and reports of the collective value of Rs. 659-11-9 were added to the Library of which some were presented by the Governments of Bombay, Madras, Bengal, the Punjab and Assam and the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and many liberal-minded gentlemen. To these donors for the presentation of books and to Mr. Damodardas Gordhandas Sukhadwalla for supplying gratis to Library several papers from his People's Free Reading Room and Library the retiring Managing Committee expressed their best thanks. The report showed that at the end of 1903, there were 397 members, an increase of 20 members over 1901. The report also recorded the deaths of four life members, Messrs Rahimtula Mahmad Sayani Nagindas Tulsidas Marphatia, Narandas Kalliandas Kirparam and Manekbai Devidas, who were the earnest well-wishers of the Library. In them the Library had lost its prominent members and supporters. The meeting elected the new Managing Committee consisting of Messrs Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Tribhovandas Varjivandas; Nagindas Jamnadas, Motilal Jamnadas Mozmal, Tribhovandas Fozdar, Vijbhookhandas Atmaram, Manmohandas Dayalidas Girdharlal Harilal; Mehta, Jamietram Jivanram Rushi, Jamietram Jivanram Vakil, Devidas Vithaldas and Manekbai Lallubhai Mehta, to work from 1st January 1905 and appointed Messrs Tribhovandas Varjivandas, Bhaishanker Nansbhai Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Jamietram Jivanram Vakil and Vijbhookhandas Atmaram as a Committee to prepare the trust deed of the property of the Library. The auditors and Book Committee for 1905 were also appointed; the retiring auditors were authorised to examine accounts for 1904. A vote of thanks to the chairman and to the retiring Managing Committee and auditors of the Library was passed.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

His Highness Maharao Sir Khengarji Sawai Bahadur, G. C. I. E., Rao of Cutch, who had come to Bombay to meet H. E., Lord Curzon, left yesterday morning for his capital by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamship Dumra. His Highness was accompanied by Prince Madhuba, heir-apparent, Colonel Abud, Political Officer and attended by Dr. B. J. Damania, Medical Officer, Mr. Pallonji Bezonji, Superintendent Agency Office, and a large number of followers. The steamer Dumra, which was lying in the Prince's Dock, was decorated with flags and bunting from stem to stern while a large number of native merchants of this city having trade connections with the territories subject to his Highness, had gathered together on the wharf, to give a hearty send off to the Ruler of Cutch. Amongst those present were : Mr. Chunilal Sarabhai, Dewan of Cutch, Mr. Runchorbhai Udeyram, ex-Dewan of Cutch, Messrs. Chotalal Shevakram, Mansookram Soorajram Tripathi, Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji, Pershotumrai Soonderji Zala and many others. His Highness started in a carriage-and-four from his bungalow at Warden Road at 9 o'clock for the Dock. On the way a halt was made near Mandavi Bunder where a number of Cutchi merchants garlanded his Highness and the members of his staff and presented them with bouquets. On reaching the dock the Rao of Cutch was heartily received by the assembly. The floral presentations were numerous, and as his Highness with a big burden of floral garlands embarked on board the Dumra, hearty cheers were raised. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery, as the Dumra weighed anchor at 10 o'clock.—During his stay in Bombay, the Rao paid several visits to the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. Prince Kaluba, C. I. E., brother of his Highness and Prince Manubhai, second son of his Highness, the Dewan and other members of the staff leave Bombay to-morrow for Cutch.

H. H. THE RAJA OF RUTLAM.

His Highness Maharaja Suggansingji Bahadur of Rutlam, accompanied by his followers, left Bombay on Sunday night by the Ahmedabad Mail train. The departure was private. A salute of thirteen guns was fired yesterday morning to announce the departure.

OBSTRUCTING THE STREETS.

A MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning before Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Girdharlal Nagindas and sixteen others with causing obstruction in a public throughfare. It appeared that on Saturday evening all the accused collected at Shaik Memon Street and began speculating there, moving hither and thither. They became so great a nuisance that some of the shop-keepers of the place lodged a complaint with the police. Accused were advised to disperse, but this they were reluctant to do. Many of the accused pleaded not guilty saying they knew nothing about obstructing the road until they were arrested by the police as they simply happened to be in the crowd accidentally. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that there could be no doubt from the evidence that they caused obstruction, which had been increasing ever since they were treated leniently. The result of leniency on the part of this Court was that people of the type of the accused stood in a large crowd obstructing the road without the slightest regard for the traffic or other passengers. Others might bawl out loudly, but it was a matter of perfect indifference to them. The Magistrate further remarked that he was always lenient when he disposed of such cases and cases of the people standing at the Kalbadevi Road, thinking that they could do their legitimate business in a legitimate manner. But when they went out of their way there was no reason whatever for them to complain that Law Courts were dealing harshly with them. All the accused were convicted and fined from Re. 1 to Rs. 12.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Brantwood, 2295 tons, Captain E Booth sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo
THE steamer Blakemoor, 2408 tons, Captain C C Bruhn will sail to-day for Barcelona with a general cargo
THE steamer Santhia, 3332 tons, Captain R Phillips, sailed yesterday for China and Japan with a general cargo.
THE Wilson Line steamer Colenso, 2332 tons, Captain F W Sheckell, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.
THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain H Kemp, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers
THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 726 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and passengers.
THE B I S N Co's steamer Mcaffare, 1287 tons, Captain T S Mylcrist sailed yesterday for Aden and Red Sea Ports with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers
THE steamer Secunder, 1093 tons, Captain C W Brebner, FRGS, FSA, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 6 h December, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers
THE B I S N Co's steamer Vita, 501 tons, Captain H Trossen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo 3 cattin and 116 deck passengers.
THE Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, 1852 tons, Captain R W Simpson, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool, 21st November, brought a general cargo and 1 horse.
THE steamer Manin, 1829 tons, Captain C Pietro, arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Venice, with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong wind and sea.
THE City Line steamer City of Lucknow, 2376 tons Captain R Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 22nd November with a general cargo, 1 horse, and 2 dogs and Captain and Battye and Mr North as passengers.
THE steamer Wensleydale, 2508 tons, Captain J G Sharp, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from London 13th November via Karachi, brought a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Davis, Miss Kendall, Mr Priestley, Mr Cox and child.
THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4315 tons, Captain A Haig, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr Weleker, Mr Seyd, Mr Lavenesy, Mr and Mrs Mitchell 3 Misses Mitchell, Capt J D Macaulys, Mr F Cooper, Mrs and 2 Misses Faithful and 3 children and 47 deck.
THE Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3295 tons, Capt G F Osborne arrived in harbour yesterday Glasgow 13th November via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo and 2 horses and 5 dogs During the voyage she experienced N E Monsoon and rough sea. She brought the following passengers :—Dr J M Benson, Master K R W Brown, Capt J E L Bruce, Mrs Buce and 2 infants Mr C S Clalmers, Mr R J Capp, Mr H K Colam, Major and Mrs G H Colomb Dr A P B Edes, Mr F V Enden, Mr J F Airfield, Dr R W Fisher, Dr C E D Toreyth, Miss M K Gibson M B, Mrs D Glasford and child, Mr E J R Grant, Miss Harding, Mr R L Jinks, Miss H Kidley, Mr H Lane, Mr R S Lindley, Major Mrs and Miss MacGeorge, Miss Madden, Miss C H Maxwell, Mr D McGregor, Mr S C Moulu, Mr H Ogilvie, Dr Charpit, Park, Capt G and Mrs Robson, Master C Robson, Mr C A Sharpe, Mr M H Sowerby, Capt W A, M and Mr Temple, Mr W V Varvell, Mr H A Weler, Mr F J Western, Miss Heward Williams, Rev C H Williams and infant, Mr A Woods and Mr H Garbett.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.
THE P and O Co's steamer Simla, 3805 tons, Captain F R Summers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 29th November via intermediate ports with China and Australian Mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Shanghai—Mr H C Allan—From Singapore—Mr D L Aubrey—From Colombo—Miss Garden, Mr H H G Mitchell, Mr W M Monroe, Mr Curtis, Mr O'Brien Butler, Mr W L Jones, Mr G Dublin Mr H Christian, Mr W Llewellyn, Mr and Mrs Sewell, Inspector D Alsendorff, Police Constable Baikes Mr and Mrs Q. Misses F Dossabhoy and 6 children, Mrs Williams, Mr Bunani, Mr S Reison, Mr and Mr

DHARIWAL BLANKETS,

HORSE, BED AND ARMY

DHARIWAL SUITINGS,

FLANNEL, WORSTED and PUTTOO.

DHARIWAL COSTUME CLOTHS.

BROADCLOTHS,

CASHMERE and SERGE.

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SERVANTS' CLOTHING.

ALL NECESSARIES

ARE THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY IN THE WORLD.

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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,

9-11, MEDOWS STREET,

BOMBAY.

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S. ROSE & CO., stock the best

PIANO PLAYERS

S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.

MUSIC

S. ROSE & CO., have the best Selection.

TALKING MACHINES

S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.

BAND INSTRUMENTS

S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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AS SOLE OWNERS of the agency rights of Messrs. DE DION BOUTON & CIE., OF PUTEAUX we have APPOINTED the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY of Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, our SOLE REPRESENTATIVES as per agreement.

Any other Firms in the Districts allotted to the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY advertising DE DION BOUTON CARS DO NOT OBTAIN same direct from the Manufacturers or us, but through INDIRECT SOURCES, and are not authorized Representatives.

The public would be well advised to satisfy themselves before purchasing a DE DION CAR that a TRIANGULAR LICENSE PLATE, issued by the owners of the English and Colonial patents of the DE DION BOUTON and CIE., is attached to same, without which considerable trouble in regard to infringement, the obtaining of spare parts and useful information in respect of the Car is likely to be experienced.

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KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1904.

INDIAN REFORMERS AND ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIALS.

SINGLE-minded devotion to the advancement of India in every legitimate sphere, political, social, economical and moral, is said to be the guiding principle which sends Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn *out to India this week*, to take part in the deliberations of the National Congress. They had an enthusiastic send-off by their friends at the Westminster Palace hotel, the other day, Mr. Dadabhoi Naoroji presiding. In his opening address the Chairman seemed to think it was necessary for them to come out, for, he said, the Indians may cry aloud as much as they like, but they have no power whatever to bring about the reforms they desire. The power, he holds to be entirely in the hands of the English people and of the English Government, and the ideas and hopes of the Indians can meet with no success unless they get men like Sir Henry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn to help them prove to the Indian people that they need not yet despair, for the British conscience is not altogether lost yet. Mr. Dadabhoi paid us the compliment of saying that although John Bull is a little thick-headed, once his head was penetrated and he was shown that a certain thing is right and proper to be done, they might be sure it would be done. Mr. Dadabhoi has acquired his elegant diction through long association with Radicalism in England, and his friends at the Westminster gathering being Radicals to a man accounts for the fact that his auditors cheered instead of resenting his remark as an impertinence. When Mr. Dadabhoi stated that the Indians are helpless, and that all the power is in the hands of the English, he failed to represent the circumstances of the case, and we imagine that if instead of living in England he had remained here among his own people, his conscience would have told him that his remarks were open to direct contradiction. Indian views on all questions of policy are more fully expressed and receive as careful attention as those of Englishmen, and no right-thinking Indian will deny that far from the policy of 1833 having been reversed, it has been carried out in a remarkably liberal manner by English administrators.

Neither Mr. Dadabhoi Naoroji, nor any of his friends, who are coming out to express his opinions, will do the people much good, if they adopt the tone which commends itself to the veteran agitator. And we believe the Congress leaders—in this Presidency at all events—will deprecate the threat contained in Mr. Dadabhoi's remark that "the rising generation of Indians may not be able to exercise that patience, which we of the passing and past generations have shown." They will also decline to endorse his statement that "a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction is at present widely spread among the Indians in India," Lord Curzon, the other day, spoke of the increased loyalty of India. We do not believe that either speaker quite accurately described the situation, but we are fully persuaded that the growing spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction is but a figment of Mr. Dadabhoi's fertile imagination. Sir Henry Cotton appears to think there is some justification for such feeling; for he told his hearers that the people of India have often been disappointed, that their hopes have been checked; promises have been held out to them which have often been unfulfilled. At the same time we gather that he is unwilling to go so far as Mr. Dadabhoi. He tells us that the people of India have confidence in the spirit of justice and their confidence remains unshaken, notwithstanding a brief period of despondency, a feeling of dejection at the reactionary policy which has established itself within the last decade." Which is right and why is there this great divergence of opinion between two generals in the same camp, two individuals, who essay to give expression of the opinions of the people, as authorities on questions which concern them and claim to be able to enlighten the Government as to the hopes and aspirations of the great Indian community? Sir William Wedderburn claimed that Sir Henry Cotton and himself are "watandars of India." As such they should be thoroughly in touch with the people, should know their feelings on every possible subject. But does it not savour us somewhat of vanity to pretend that although absent from their "watans," they are better acquainted with them than the "watandars" who have succeeded them and still hold office?

The spirit in which Sir William Wedderburn comes out to us is hardly to be commended. It strikes us more as a spirit of defiance than as one of conciliation. He told the Westminster Assembly that Sir Henry Cotton and he belonged to the Inner Circle of European Officialdom, and it was quite true that the Inner Circle of European Officialdom had not always been very much pleased with them—in fact they had sometimes been called ugly names and told they were disloyal. It was not a prudent admission; nor was it wise to indulge in irony at the expense of Government. Indian agitators would do well to keep this ever in mind. Sneers and flouts and gibes may have their weight in the British Parliament, but they can only have one effect in this country—one detrimental to the interests of those on whose behalf it is employed. After an observation such as fell from the lips of Sir William, it is permissible to conclude that he spoke with his tongue in his cheek when he described the great Indian Civil Service as the most hard-working, most public spirited and most uncorrupt bureaucracy that has ever existed in history, and their desire is for the welfare of India. Then what is Sir William's complaint? Misunderstanding is all he specifies. Yet like Sir Henry Cotton he parts company with Mr. Dadabhoi Naoroji as to the feeling of unrest and so forth. He told the gathering that the people of India are "the most law-abiding on the face of the earth; indeed, if one may say that they have a defect, it is perhaps that of being too amenable to authority." If the Congress wished to achieve any tangible good as the result of the assistance of these gentlemen from Home, it is a thousand pities they did not take the preliminary step of ensuring that they should at all events appear to agree, and to see eye to eye with each other and with the Congress, as to the case they were to present to Government. As it is, the people are in the predicament of an accused person with two counsel each of whom pursues a separate and different line of defence, both of which must, of necessity, fail to carry conviction to either judge or jury, engaged in trying the case.

COAL MINING IN ARTIC REGIONS.

For years coal has been believed to exist in the Spitzbergen Archipelago, for though these islands are almost at the door of the North Pole, they are in summer time visited by whaling ships whose crews have found samples of coal on the sea shore. From time to time exploring expeditions have visited the region, but have not been successful in locating any profitable quantity of the mineral, and it has remained for Mr. S. A. Fangen, a member of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, by birth a Norwegian, to find a seam of coal, and what is more, demonstrate the possibility of working it. Mr. Fangen, who has formed the Spitzbergen Coal and Trading Company, first visited Spitzbergen in July last year, sailing with 14 men from Grimsby in a fishing smack. They found the coal jutting out of the side of a hill, some quarter of a mile from the shore, and about 350 feet above sea level. The seam, Mr. Fangen says, is about 5 feet 6 inches, and continues horizontally through the hills, no shaft sinking thus being required. The coal is described as being of most excellent quality, something like the best Welsh steam coal, while the coal measure extends for many miles. The borings on the occasion of this first visit were of much interest from a scientific point of view, inasmuch as they solve the question of the thickness of the ice crust in that neighbourhood. For quite 150 feet from the outside air the earth, rock coal, and everything was found to be completely frozen, the coal obtained so far being valueless as, when brought out, it crumbled away. From beyond this point, it is easily workable with naked lights, and at little expense. Another visit was paid this summer to the islands and tunnelling was carried out to nearly 100 yards from the surface, and as a result it was possible to export nearly 500 tons of coal to Norway. The carriage of the fuel to the sea is effected very cheaply, for the seam being above sea level, carriers are swung on overhead wires down to a tip on the coast where it is ready for shipment. There is every reason to anticipate an excellent market for the output, particularly on the northern coast of Norway and the Russian shores of the White Sea. The Company, however, will not confine itself altogether to coal getting, although this is its primary object.

CHINA AND THE UNBOUND FOOT.

THE Dowager Empress of China has at least one virtue to her credit. She issued the famous decree giving imperial sanction to the unbinding of the feet of Chinese ladies, and this liberation movement has in consequence received a considerable impetus. The annual meeting of the Anti-Foot-binding Society has recently taken place at Shanghai, and most encouraging accounts of the progress made were given by Mrs. Archibald Little and others. Much is hoped from the co-operation of the officials following the lead of the Court. During the last year several Viceroys and Governors issued proclamations against foot-binding, and there are now only three Viceroys who have not done so. Efforts are being made to induce these officials to come into line with the imperial decree on this subject. The reports from many districts show a remarkable success for the Society's propaganda, whole bodies of Chinese women having abandoned the practice of foot-binding at once. There is still, however, much work to be done before the whole of the women of China will be able to walk with ease. Mrs. Little, who has recently made a lengthy tour in Yunan and other parts of the interior, tells us that in Kansu the ladies of some of the principal yamens are so crippled that they are only able to crawl about their own yamens on their knees. The change of opinion in favour of the untrammelled foot is, however, beyond doubt. The native papers make the feet of ladies the theme of frequent articles in support of the reform movement, and educated Chinese ladies write in praise of the natural foot. All that seems now to be necessary to make every woman in China anxious to unbind her feet is for some Chinese Sir John Suckling to indite poems to a lady's dancing or for an artist to rhapsodise about the feet of some Chinese Trilby.

TURBINE PROPULSION FOR WAR-SHIPS.

THE question of turbine propulsion for warships is attracting a good deal of public attention just at present, and it is interesting to learn that naval constructors and marine engineers generally recognise the importance of introducing it into the British Navy. The trials of the Amethyst, which is fitted with Parsons' turbine machinery, and of the other three vessels of this class of cruiser, have brought to light many interesting facts, not the least important of which is, that the turbine requires less steam, and, therefore, consumes less coal in attaining a certain specified power, than do the reciprocating engines of the usual type. Moreover, with the same boiler power the turbine-fitted vessel, in the recent trials, attained a higher speed than any of the other three vessels, while still burning less coal, and with a marked absence of vibration. The coal consumption of the Amethyst, as compared with that of any one of the other three vessels, shows a large economy. At 18 knots speed the Amethyst's coal consumption was 1·75lbs. per 1 h.p. per hour, and that of the vessel fitted with reciprocating engines 2·28lbs From these figures it can be gathered that the radius of action of the turbine-propelled vessel is greater than that of the other type. In manœuvring, also, the Amethyst has proved herself a very handy boat; the time required for stopping from full speed ahead or for starting from dead stop ranged from 7 ½ to 20 seconds, and the speed of the vessel was increased from 10 to 22 knots in very short time.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the outward Mails of the 9th instant left Aden at 7 p m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th November 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 52,133 maunds and Rs. 37,696 in the earnings.

THE Amir's heir and his Afghan retinue, according to present arrangements, will pass through Allahabad on the way to Calcutta on Christmas Day.

AT the conclusion of the Congress meetings at Bombay, Sir Henry Cotton will proceed to Calcutta. He will visit Gauhati from the 5th to the 9th January, and leave on the 12th for Bombay, proceeding thence to England.

MR. C. ARTHUR PEARSON, the new proprietor of the "Standard," has discovered that there are on the Great Conservative paper, eleven gentlemen in receipt of £1,000 a year each. There is a long pension list, the highest pension being that paid to Mr. Mudford—£3,000 a year—who, as editor for over twenty years, really made the papers what it is, and the next highest being that paid to Mr. Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, who was a leader-writer for many years. There are many humbler pensioners, for old servants of the "Standard" were always retired on a pension, no matter how subordinate were their positions.

THE telegraph line between Chumbi and Gyantse has remained in good working order though the intermediate stations have been closed since the troops were withdrawn from Tibet. The local villagers have not interfered with the wire, and there have been no heavy snowstorms since the blizzard of the 17th-18th October. Considering that the line is a light one it has stood remarkably well and if the winter is not very severe it should be possible to keep up communication fairly well. It is satisfactory to note that the Tibetans do not seem to object to the telegraph. If an experiment of this kind had been tried across the North-West Frontier among Pathan tribesmen, the line would have been broken within twenty-four hours. Fortunately there is no spirit of fanatical destructivenes, among the people of Tibet, who appear to be singularly amenable to civilising influences.

IN the Federal House of Representatives at Melbourne on Nov. 29, Mr. Bruce Smith gave notice that on Dec. 8 he will move an amendment to the Immigration Restriction Act with a view to diplomatic action to permit the entrance of Japanese into the Commenwealth on the ground that Japan has placed herself in the front rank of nations, has granted religious freedom, has established consulates and has become the honoured ally of Great Britain.

A NEW YORK telegram states that it is apparent, from the remarks of Senator Hale speaking for the "Stand-patters," and of Mr. Foster, a Canadian member of Parliament that obstacles to reciprocity with Canada lie equally on each side of the border. Mr. Hale warns the President that to move for an amendment of the tariff would be to divide Republicans and to throw him for support upon a coalition of Republican Revisionists and Democratic Free Traders. Mr. Foster, addressing the Boston Canadian Club, said he had made several unsuccessful pilgrimages to Washington to promote reciprocity. Now that the question was dead with Canadians the Americans were seeking to raise it in its grave. Canada would work out her own salvation without American reciprocity. America abrogated reciprocity and the Dominion had no wish to renew it.

ANOTHER remarkable Romance of the Peerage is in course of development and will probably come before the House of Lords next Spring. The claim is to the Earldom of Strathern, a creation of 1371, and to the Earldoms of Airth and Menteith, which date back, respectively, to 1633 and 1427. The claimant is Alderman B. Barclay Allardice of Lostwithiel, Cornwall, eldest son of the late Mr. Samuel Ritchie, by his marriage with Margaret Barclay Allardice, whose name the claimant assumed by Royal license in 1883. His mother, who died in the August of last year, was the daughter of Captain Robert Barclay Allardice, J.P., D.L., of Ury and Allardice, in Kincardineshire, himself heir in direct line of the descendants of the Earls of Strathern. Simultaneously a claim is being set up to the Meredyth Baronetcy by a cabman in Hobart, Tasmania.

A TELEGRAM by wireless telegraphy has been transmitted by Mr. Marconi from the Marconi Company station at Poldhu, Cornwall, to a station belonging to the Italian Government at Ancona, Italy. The message was addressed to the Admiral Mirabello, Italian Minister of Marine, to whom Mr. Marconi sent his greetings, and informed the admiral that he proposed paying him a visit towards the end of next month. Admiral Mirabello replied, thanking Mr. Marconi for his wireless message, which he said had been duly received at the Ancona station, and added that he would be very glad to see him again so soon in Italy. The station at Ancona is a small station, not originally intended for long distance work. The distance between Poldhu and Ancona, about 1,000 miles, is almost entirely overland, and in order to reach their destination the waves had to pass over nearly the whole of France and a considerable part of Italy, including some of the highest mountains of the Alps.

THE "Times" correspondent at Dublin wrote on November 29:—The "Irish Times" devotes its first leading article to-day to the account of "Lord Ampthill's Press Room," which was published yesterday in the "Times." It is much struck with the similarity between certain aspects of Indian and of Irish journalism, and thinks that Lord Ampthill's experiment might be applied to Ireland with excellent results. Having cited the passage in the "Times" which says that the Indian Press is pessimistic and suspicious, unwilling to give the Government the benefit of the doubt, and apt to assume that its motives are sinister and unworthy, the "Irish Times" observes:—"It is hardly too much to say that this is an exact description of the attitude for years taken up towards Dublin Castle by the Nationalist Press, and of late by a considerable section of the Unionist Press also. The Irish Executive has recently shown a marked tendency to take its men from India; perhaps it would not be a bad thing if it were to borrow some of its measures from the same dependency, and particularly this idea of Lord Ampthill's."

NOTES FROM DRESDEN-CHINA.

DIVERSIONS OF A COUNTRY-HOUSE.

STILL NEAR OXFORD, DEC. 1.

THERE is no reason why I should be in London. The King is in the Counting House, counting out his money, the Queen is in the parlour, eating bread and honey, the Prince of Wales is shooting at Sandringham; politics are hybernating, the interminable discussion about the Beck case can, as profitably as not, be left unread; there is not a foreign King or potentate to be entertained and it is not necessary, for the time being, at all events, that I should stand fast to represent the dignity, the glory, the majesty and the intellect of England, in the neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace. It was just as well that I should take my rose-trees out of straw and my peppermint lozenges out of bottles. The King did hint that I should join him at West Dean, but as I make a point of never accepting the hospitality of a Commoner, I scribbled across the corner of his Majesty's postcard the brief but significant reply, "Not much," and dropped it in the pillar-box. The consequence is I cannot describe to your readers the style and pattern of the King's new dressing gown, or the cut of his latest sleeping costumes—designed in anticipation of his contemplated visit to Iceland. Instead, I propose to make your mouths water by recounting to you how a party of men and women, great and small,—I mean physically, of course—contrived to make best of the situation.

It was not a very large country house, but it could stretch. It was not one of the stately homes of England, nor was it what is vulgarly known as a workhouse. It would not be quite nice to say where it was or who was responsible for the opening of its doors. But provided you will not let it go any further, I don't mind telling you that it was what is known to literary persons as The House that Jack built. It leans up against a natural lake, which was built after the Tudor style of architecture for the accommodation of Julius Cæsar in his raids on the Picts and Scots. It is not often that an account of how a number of decayed noblemen made "sillies" of themselves among snow and ice makes your mouths water, and it would be quite as unseemly as if it made your noses—I mean, eyes—run. But the last of these would far more probably result from footling about in the snow than anything else.

But I digress. I was about to tell you what a party of great men and women did in the frost and thaw, but I must first tell you that the house, was I said, is the one in which the Duke of Normandy gave his great ball on the eve of the battle of Neville's Cross. It is surrounded by a deep mote in which the kitchen debris of nineteen centuries has been daily deposited and which is now converted into a hill, nineteen hundred feet high. It has a pond or lakelet, now used for the storage of petrol, which is doled out a ha'penny a bucketful to the destitute poor and has utterly undermined the commercial prosperity of the neighbouring soup kitchen, run by the friend of my early days, the Dowager Marchioness of Mazagon, for the benefit of the local Charity Organisation. Its surroundings show fair shooting of a rough kind—not the "rough shooting" of advertisements. Laud, no; but the rough shooting which you never know, within limits, what will come next. My head keeper took the record, while I sat under cover on the spout of a pump. First of all we bagged a cow, then a blind donkey, three mules, a cat, six guinea pigs, sundry white mice, a couple of stray dogs—killed; two beaters, a fox-terrier, the curate, a farmer's boy, three horses—severely wounded; a grocer's errand boy, three sheep, a pig and a litter of squeakers, seven pigeons and the village idiot—wounded. As you will gather, the casualties were heavy, but the actual and material profit to my larder was but small. Numerous ill advised persons sent in claims for compensation, but I was able to attribute the disasters to the vagaries of the Baltic fleet and the erratic firing of its gunners, besides gaining a little bucolic popularity by undertaking to forward the claims to the Foreign Office. When the morning rose an errant and capricious snipe or wood-cock came burbling through the woods and chortled as it came, which to my mind effectually dispels the idea that these birds suffer from cold in summer. My personal experience, confined to a few months only, in a former incarnation, shows that though the professional writers may have purses proportionate to the length of their bills, neither snipe nor wood-cock possess as much intelligence as a German cockatoo or as much nutritious flesh as a ten-inch Columbia record.

But you want to know what these distinguished people did in frost and snow at Harold Hardrada's oak bungalow. First of all I must tell you that the modern treatment of cases of this kind differs greatly from that in vogue when I was at Eton, best part of a century ago. The old style was restraint—restraint such as we got at Harrow, also at Haileybury and Charterhouse and Rugby, Marlborough and even Cheltenham and Clifton for raiding a tuck-shop. The new style is to find some sort of wholesome and innocent employment, such for example as the writing of a thousand lines, needlessly repeating a maxim with which we are familiar as a copy-book heading, and which is considerably less utilitarian than chopping wood or catching rabbits, but, if you want to know how to make a sledge I should recommend you to consult "Every Man his own Carpenter" or the practical sections of "The Boys' Own Paper," both of them suitable Christmas presents, much more bulky and likely to be less appreciated than a yellow, golden sovereign.

Some of the beaters desired to suspend meaty bones and fatty meat in mid air that we might shoot butterflies. But I objected, and carrying away the bones to the stock-pot allotted the meat to the servants' hall.

Meanwhile our host returned to his carpenter's shop to repair his boots, which were tin-lined, with the idea of keeping out white ants and silk-worms. Did I tell about this last year? If so, I apologise. I did'nt mean to, as I was keeping it for Phil May's next Christmas Annual. But throwing out the life-buoy at the back of our motor, when we were pursued by wolves, enabled us to prolong the university career of a superannuated policeman, who was convicted of sleeping on a post. Of course, the ordinary bedstead has four posts and had he employed all four, it is improbable anything would have been said about it, but the the acrobatic performances of a lot of titmice need not be put to the blush by a melancholy peeler merely by way of diversion.

My next letter will treat of things English, for I shall be in England, as usual, but I shall date it Ankwerks, and then you will imagine I have crossed the Channel in winter—a feat I emphatically decline to attempt for either hog, dog or diable.

But you want to know what the illustrious personages did to pass away the time in the snog and fow at Edgar Atheling's suburban villa. Well, I believe I told you all about that a year ago.

If so, I apologise.

PRIGMUS.

THIRD BALTIC FLEET.

OBSOLETE VESSELS.

THE METRE HILL FIGHTING.

REACTION IN RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Russian Admiralty, apparently in deference to popular agitation, has begun preparations to fit out a third Baltic squadron which will consist of four battleships and one cruiser. All the vessels are of comparatively small tonnage and nearly obsolete.

A Russian officer, who has arrived with despatches at Chifu, gives a graphic account of the capture of 203 Metre Hill.

The Japanese, he says, assaulted the position three times and the whole side of the hill was covered with corpses and the trenches were runlets of blood. The Japanese lighted huge wood and coal fires, and the wind drove the smoke and flames in the face of the Russians forcing them to retreat. The glare of the conflagration disclosed a ghastly scene of horror.

Admiral Wirien has been slightly wounded by a shell while crossing the harbour.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg indicate that the reactionaries are fast recovering the upper hand.

The Press is forbidden to mention anything about representative Government.

It is reported that the Tsar has informed his Ministers, of his determination to maintain the principle of autocracy for his son.

LALER.

Admiral Birileff has been appointed to command the third Baltic squadron.

General Stoessel's despatches from the 25th November to the 10th December detail the terrible assaults made on the 20th ultimo to the 2nd instant. He says that according to prisoners' statements, the Japanese lost therein at least twenty thousand men. He reports the capture of Metre Hill and the death of General Techerpinski who was wounded there, and concludes by stating that the ships were suffering from the 11-inch shells, but the spirit of the garrison was excellent.

News from Tokio says that the Japanese lost altogether two torpedo boats in the operation against the Sevastopol.

RIOTS AT MOSCOW.

The Crowd Charged By Police.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Three thousand students made a revolutionary demonstration at Moscow yesterday in front of the Palace. The Governor, the Grand Duke Sergius and the Police charged with drawn swords, and the Cossacks with whips. Sixty students were wounded and three hundred arrested.

According to the "Standard" a score were killed.

MACEDONIA AND THE PORTE.

Increase of Foreign Officers.

Five of the Powers have presented a collective note to the Porte urging its consent to an increase in the foreign officers in the Macedonian Gendarmery.

Germany has not signed the note, but supports the others.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

Low Prices and Farmer s' Tactics.

The cotton farmers in Texas have resolved to hold back upwards of 550,000 bales for higher prices, and the farmers in other States have resolved similarly.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD.

Appointments Announced.

It is officially announced that Mr. Upcot has been pointed Chairman of the New Railway Board d Mr. Wynne of the Bengal Nagpur Railway one mber of the Board, whilst a third will be an perienced English railway official and will be pointed shortly.

Ir. A. Brereton succeeds Mr. Upcott as Director.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.

Sir W. Nicholson Appointed.

The "Standard" says, that General Sir William Nicolson has definitely been selected to succeed Sir George White as Governor of Gibraltar.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 18.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Arabia with English mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay at 7 p. m. yesterday (Sunday).

TRAINS on the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway will be run into Allahabad Station for the fist time on the 1st January. The trains will cross the Ganges on a trestle bridge: the permanent structure will not be completed for several months yet. Great changes have been made in the Allahabad Station in order to deal with the new traffic.

MOTOR CARS for hire. Driving taught. Repairs any make of car, effected. Palmer Cord Tyres E. I. C. Plugs and Price's Lubricants for sale.—E. J LEE, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM KARACHI.

A MASONIC GATHERING.

ARRIVAL IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 19.

On Saturday morning, Lord Lamington visited the Dayaram Jethmal College and Madresseh. His Excellency evinced the greatest interest in all that was shown to him, but owing to the vacation at both the institutions there were no students. The Governor also inspected the import yard, and made himself generally acquainted with all the suggested alterations and improvements. He also paid a short visit to the Dufferin Hospital.

A large reception was held in the grounds of Government House in the afternoon, and was attended by all classes of the European and Indian communities. All were individually presented to his Excellency, who shook hands cordially with each person.

At 8 p.m., Lord and Lady Lamington attended the Ladies' dinner at the Sind Club, the success of which was largely due to perfect arrangements made by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. T. J. Stephen. The gaiety of the evening was much enhanced by Mr. Moseley's cake walk in a costume, which was first rate, and by the charming singing of Mr. Bromley. The dinner was followed by dancing.

Sunday was a "dies non." Their Excellencies attended Holy Trinity Church, morning and evening. They left for Hyderabad (Sind) this morning, the departure was private.

Lord Newton, who arrived by the Caledonia, came on by the Lhassa which arrived last evening, and is accompanying the Governor on his tour in Sind.

Last Friday evening, Lord Lamington, Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, paid a joint official visit to Lodges "Hope" No. 337 S. C. and "Harmony" No. 485 S. C. at Freemasons' Hall, Harachi. The Hall was very prettily decorated for the occasion. About 75 members of the craft attended to do honor and to welcome his Excellency. The function began at 6 p.m., the Masters of the two Scotch Lodges welcoming his Excellency in turn. Lord Lamington referred in his address to the valuable services rendered to the Order by Brigadier-General Craigie, Master of "Lodge Hope" and who has been transferred to Nasirabad and whose abscence his Excellency much regretted. The Governor also referred to the interesting coincidence that this, his first visit as Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, included the "Lodge Hope" the Premier Scottish Lodge in India, the foundation stone of which was laid by Sir Charles Napier, the Commander-in-Chief of India in 1845.

During the ceremony the masters, past masters of English Lodges introduced to his Excellency his request. After the request function, the members of the craft formed up each side of a reception in the ground floor of the hall, and bade farewell to his Excellency and gave three hearty cheers.

HYDERABAD, (SIND) DEC. 19.

His Excellency the Governor arrived here punctually at 11-55 a.m. The Railway station was decorated and carpeted with red cloth. A Suffolk detachment furnished the guard of honour. A Battery of the Royal Artillery fired the salute. The officials were first introduced to his Excellency by the Commissioner, and the Collector, Mr. Mules, then introduced the Mirs, the Municipal Councillors, Local Board members and Zamindars with all of whom the Governor shook hands. The streets were lined with crowds of people. Triumphal arches were erected by the Municipality on the roads leading to the town. Among those present at the station were Mirs Nurmahomed and Abdulhusein, the Hon'ble Mir Allahbuksh Messrs Mules, Brendon, Beyts, Ommaney, Page, Gadney Advani, Agashe Deshmukh, Revd. Sandburg, Colonel Stevenson, Captain Twigg and several other European and Indian gentlemen.

KARACHI'S FUTURE.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO THE MERCHANTS.

During his stay in Karachi, Lord Lamington received and replied to addresses from the Municipality, the Chamber of Commerce and the Mahomedan Community. His Excellency in replying to the Chamber of Commerce said :

REPLY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Webb and Members of the Chambers of Commerce,—I preface my remarks by asking you to accept my appreciation of the kind welcome you have extended to me, and also of the kind reference to Lady Lamington. I congratulate you upon the figures you supply of the growing trade of Karachi. I gather that in 20 years there has been a considerable increase in the volume of trade. From what I read before coming here, I understand that, during last year, the value of the trade was about 508 lakhs, of which the export trade represented 540 lakhs or 70 per cent above that of the previous year and that it established itself as a record year. You now tell me in this address that in this year there will in all probability be an increase on the trade of last year. I congratulate you indeed, upon what is clear evidence of the great and increasing prosperity and value of this port as a channel of trade.

IRRIGATION.

You then go on to lay great stress on the importance of the development of irrigation in Sind. In 20 years a million acres have been added to the 1,750,000 acres of irrigated land that existed in 1883. I don't think, therefore, you can complain that Government has been neglectful of adding to the irrigated country in Sind. At the present time there are many other proposals in hand for the further extension of this irrigated area. The contour survey which is the next important preliminary operation is almost completed. There is a new canal in contemplation in the Sukkur District; there is also under consideration the extension of the present canals in the Upper Sind Frontier District. The Begari Canal will be extended. In Larkhana the bringing in of 2 1-4 million acres under irrigation is under contemplation by means of these important schemes. On the left bank also, it appears that important improvements are being attended to. Though not directly under consideration, it has been suggested that a great dam in the Bukkur Gorge, close to Sukkur, should be constructed. I had the advantage of talking to Mr. Summers, the Superintending Engineer, and I confess I was struck with the enormous system of irrigation which I think must appeal to the interests not only of those immediately connected with the works, but also of any body leading an official or commercial life in Sind. There are no operations Government can indulge in, which shew so immediately productive results of expenditure of money. I hope these schemes that are in progress will bear that fruit which you point out they are certain to give.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

You refer also to what has been done to experimental farms in Sind. I dont think you can accuse Government of being unhelpful in this direction. So far satisfactory results have been obtained in the experiments in Egyptian cotton which were first commenced by Mr. Mackenzie and then taken up by Mr. Lawrence under the care of Mr. Fletcher. I myself, when I visited Surat, had an opportunity of speaking to Mr. Fletcher who then told me that there was one portion of the Indian Empire suitable for the growth of Egyptian cotton and that was in Sind with perennial irrigation, and so far his hopes have been justified; and even still better results, I understand, can be obtained if the planting of cotton takes place earlier than had been done at Dhoro Naro. As you are aware, it is intended to shift the farm at Dhoro Naro to Mirpur Khas owing to that being a better situation for purposes both of experiment and illustration. These two subjects of cotton growing and perennial irrigation are so allied that it is natural that you commercial gentlemen should feel the greatest interest in both of them.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

You then go on to refer to the question of railway development and of improving railway communication. You first mention the doubling of the line between Rohri and Khanewal. For my own part, I must say this is outside my province, this is a matter not likely to come before me officially. But I have reason to hope that the Government of India are fully alive to the necessity of doubling the line. They realize how essential it is to enable the traffic to work more quickly, and I am sure that it will be one of their first works to see that this line is doubled. I cannot speak with certainty, I only say what I imagine will be the case. You next make a reference to the R. M. Railway and mention the necessity of its being freed from the control of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. This again is a matter which very probably will never come before me officially. I think if you look into the facts, you will see that the Bombay Government have been more sympathetic and have been doing all they can to help the development of Karachi and Sind by means of railway communication such as exists to enable them to bring traffic over in this direction, and I think you exaggerate the effects of that control you refer to, as I am informed that in spite of the B. B. & C. I Railway having control of the R. M. Railway, your geographical situation and the natural advantages of this port have already succeeded in diverting a considerable portion of trade which used to find its way to Bombay and which now comes in this direction.

This I think is a statement which can be substantiated. So that you see that your natural advantages have already produced what you desired to obtain from Government.

You also refer to the importance of the construction of light feeder railways. This matter has for some time been under the consideration of the Bombay Government. At one period they felt a difficulty in putting into the hands of the Local Boards the power of raising a special cess for this object because Local Boards in the Presidency were for the most part hopelessly crippled by expenditure owing to plague and famine. But at the present time a fresh proposal has come from the Government of India and that proposal is now being submitted to the several Commissioners, including your Commissioner-in-Sind. It will be laid before Government and what you say in this connection will be considered by Government. I might say here that these Local Boards and Commercial Bodies might take up the matter without a guarantee if those in this very prosperous province who have money and capital were to put it into these light railways. I think it is to be deplored that in India so little enterprise is shewn in taking up and working by private capital such undertakings. It is to be deplored that individuals should not come forward to engage in works which would be remunerative to themselves and undoubtedly to the benefit of the whole of India. I think those gentlemen who have money to invest would find this a very profitable way to invest it. With regard to the completion of the link between Marwar and Baran, I have no information at my command that being outside the presidency. Regarding the linking up of the Railway at Hyderabad with the B. B. & C. I. Railway, I have no doubt that a route either to the north of the Runn of Cutch or through Cutch itself will be selected. It is one of those lines which for strategic purposes has been laid great stress upon and in view of the other purposes you put forward no doubt the Government of India will pay attention to the necessity of this line, and when finances permit will take it in hand.

You then refer to the desire for improvements in the law courts, I think nobody denies for a moment that the present system is altogether unsatisfactory, and I am sure my friend at my right hand (Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, Judicial Commissioner) will endorse my remarks. But the correspondence which has been made public shews the respective attitudes of this Government and of the Government of India, and I have nothing further to say than what is already printed and published. I hope in the end the result will follow, as far as possible, the views you here represent. You then refer to the loan of 21 lakhs that has already been sanctioned. I may say the three members of the Committee you asked the Bombay Government to appoint with a view to seeing what further improvements can be undertaken in your port have already been suggested, I do not think that the names have been communicated to your Commissioner, but these had been suggested before I left Bombay.

DIRECT MAIL SERVICE.

Your final paragraph refers to the direct mail service to Aden. I imagine the Bombay Government, so long as the direct mail service to Bombay city is not effected, will never propose any check upon your aspirations in this direction. I understand that recently tenders were called for to see what offers would be made for a direct service between Aden and Karachi, but I believe no tenders were put in, and therefore for the three years for which the fresh postal contract which come into operation from the 1st January, no opportunity will offer for doing anything in this respect. I think in 1895 the Government of India considered the question. The total subsidies paid by the Government of India for marine postal traffic amounted then to £66,000. Tenders which were asked for a direct mail service from Aden to Karachi shewed that a further subsidy of £ 27,000 was required; so that according to the latest figures supplied it would involve a heavy addition to the total subsidy paid by the Government of India. But this is distinctly a matter which has been dealt with by the Government of India, and I do not see that I can say anything more with advantage on this subject.

I thank you for being present here to-day and for handing me in possession of your views in an admirable and clear form. I congratulate the Chamber of Commerce on the high position in which it is held in the estimation of the people of Karachi and of Bombay and elsewhere, and also express my thanks for your generosity as exemplified by the gift of this very handsome casket which you have presented me with.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Five miles of continuous Russian and Japanese underground works from Liu-Shin-Pu enable the troops to move about unseen. The voices of the soldiers of opposing troops are, however, mutually audible in some places.

London, Dec. 3.—The colliers from which Admiral Rohdzstvensky's Squadron coaled in Dakar Bay, on the west coast of Africa, included nine German and two English steamers.

The "Moscow Russian Gazette" condemns the policy of sending the Baltic Fleet to almost certain destruction.

The "Novoe Vremya's" military critic suggested that the warships at Port Arthur and Vladivostok will be unable to assist the Baltic Fleet, which must rely on its own resources.

The canal dues which Admiral Foelkersahm's Squadron had to pay on passing Suez amounted to £14,700.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

THE UNIONIST FREE TRADERS.

A meeting of the newly-formed Unionist Free Trade Club was held yesterday at Devonshire House. The Duke of Devonshire presided, and 130 members were present. Viscount Goschen, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lord George Hamilton were chosen as Vice-Presidents; Lord James of Hereford Lord Avebury, and Lord Biddulph as honorary treasurers; and Sir William Gull as honorary Secretary. The speakers included Lord Robert Cecil, the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Lytton, Sir John Gorst, M. P., Mr. John St. Loe Strachey, editor of the "Spectator"; Sir John Stirling-Maxwell, M. P., Mr. Arthur Elliot, late Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. Henry Hobhouse, M. P., and Mr. F. W. Lambton, M. P. An executive committee of 24 members and a general council of 154 members were elected.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT.

Herbert Moot, Secretary of the Argentine Meat Preserving Company, was committed for trial yesterday, at the Guildhall, on a charge of embezzling £4,000, the property of the Company, and for falsifying its accounts.

The Company's accounts show a deficit of £21,000.

NEW ZEALAND LOAN.

London, Dec. 3rd.—The New Zealand loan of one million at 4 per cent has been underwritten for 1 per cent.

A Wellington correspondent, telegraphing last night, says :—"The million loan referred to in to-day's cable message represents £750,000 authorised for public works during the recent session of Parliament, other authorisations making up the extra quarter of a million. The issue is for seven years 4 per cent debentures at par, with the option to convert them into 3 1/2 per cent. inscribed stock during the first two years at 103, during the next two years at 101, and during the last three years at par. The Agent-General cables every prospect of successful flotation."

DON'T BUY a Motor Car until you have had a free trial on a Clement.—Sole Agent for the whole of India, E. J. LEE, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Cotton Trade Topics.

THE ANILINE COMBINE.

THE SHORTAGE OF SUGAR.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

THE note of caution continues to be sounded by Mr. Henry Clews, of New York. In his letter of November 19, he is disposed to congratulate the community on the cheek to speculative ardour, though the result is a feverish and excited state of affairs. It appears, however, that many good market leaders are of opinion that the bull movement is not ended, and that prices will ultimately go higher in spite of intermediate recessions. These views have been supported by renewal of the advance movement at close of the week. Conservative investors and speculators, however, whose opinions are of value believe that prices are as high as justified by either present or prospective conditions, they believe that we are over discounting prosperity and that many good securities are selling beyond intrinsic value, to say nothing of the extravagant advances which have occurred in some of the lower-grade securities. The general situation is said to be sound enough, and any serious reaction would be met by the exertions of that "class of big traders in the market whose transactions put into the shade those of a decade ago." General trade is described as expanding, and with employment, good consumption fully keeps pace with production. Mr. Clews advises Stock Exchange operators to "turn good profits into cash and wait for opportunities to by on a lower scale."

The French cotton trade is passing through a period of great depression, brought about by over-production. In the manufacturing districts of the Pas du Nord, Normandy, and the Vosges, the trade is said to be worse than for many years past and the only remedy which seems to be seriously considered is organised short time. If this should be adopted it will, of course, mean great hardships to the 120,000 workpeople directly affected, but, as some partial relief of the inevitable distress, it has also been suggested that employers should pay their workpeople half wages for the period of the stoppage. The alleged cause of the depression is foreign competition. The countries that formerly took large quantities of French cotton are now in a position to supply all their own requirements. This is particularly true of Russia, which was at one time a good customer. It is now estimated that the production of cotton goods in Russia is quite equal to that of France. The exports to many Eastern outlets have also fallen off, either because these countries can now supply their own wants or an account of the English, American, and German competition. France, thanks to her Protectionist policy, is now largely dependent on the home markets and as the production is greatly in excess of their requirements manufacturers can devise no way out of the difficulty, except to restrict production.

The recent amalgamations in the aniline dye industry of Germany, would seem to have caused some searching of heart amongst the Swiss chemical manufacturers. At any rate and exchange of views has already taken place between these and the most important German firms outside the recent combinations. Of such firms there are still many in Germany which from the nature of their constitution and organisation, could by an alliance with the Swiss chemical manufacturers, become a very important factor in the aniline dye and allied industries. So far, of course, there is no tangible result to record. In interested circles, however, the opinion is expressed that the matter may be satisfactorily settled in the near future.

In connection with the recent advance, amounting to nearly four shillings per hundredweight, in the price of sugar, the "British Trade Journal" has made some special investigations which lead it to conclude that the net shortage is "only between 200,000 and 400,000 tons," and that the present prices are altogether unwarranted. The "invisible stocks" of sugar are an unknown quantity, but it is believed that they greatly exceed the deficit in the present beet sugar crop. A rise in prices brings such stocks into consumption, and it is argued that a consumption of 350,000 tons of the world's invisible stocks will make the visible stock on May 1 next equal to the visible stock on May 1 last. A shortage of about 350,000 tons in a total annual supply averaging ten million tons, even when it is accompanied, as in this instance, with some slight increase in the consumption, is not in itself very serious, but it has afforded an opening for daring bull speculation. But for this manipulation of the markets 6d. or 1s. per cwt. would probably have been the limit of the advance. The moral educed from these and other considerations is that consumers of sugar should on no account buy forward. Unless prices are soon reduced to a normal level the new crop will be of such dimensions as to entail serious difficulties during the coming year.

The Bradford Textile Society has arranged an excellent series of lectures during the forthcoming season. Last week Mr. Edwards-Radclyffe, a gentleman well-known as an untiring apostle of ramie, addressed its members on his favourite subject. In considering the claims of ramie as a textile, Mr. Radclyffe drew attention to the value of its long staple, great strength, lustre, and non-rotting quality. Ramie, he declared, will mix with other fibres, and there is not one of these but will benefit by the alliance, so that its use in combination cannot be called adulteration. The waste, or noils, can be used as cotton, and yet goods made of this waste will, it is claimed, be far superior to cotton. According to Mr Radclyffe, it can be used to fortify weak wools producing a result that shows how much the wool is improved by the alliance. Bradford has not yet made up its mind to agree with Mr. Radclyffe, though he is willing to hear him.

The break-up of the pig iron syndicate in Spain, which is expected to take place at the end of the year, is of considerable interest to iron merchants. Italy is a market which has suffered from some neglect on our part; otherwise it is doubtful whether Bilbao pig iron could ever have gained a footing there. The competition for orders which is likely to take place on the dissolution of the association will no doubt stimulate Spanish trade with the Italian peninsula and make it more difficult for us to supply the Italians with crude iron. Exports from Great Britain to Italy have been rather larger this year than usual, amounting to 100,460 tons in the ten months expired, against 86,727 tons last year. Our total pig iron export this year have been only 683,620 tons, a figure which indicates the present proportionate importance of the Italian trade. The increase in percentage between this year and last is still more striking, the figures being 14 3-4 per cent in 1904 and 9 1-3 per cent in 1903.

A correspondent calls attention to the revision of the Roumanian tariff which has lately received Parliamentary sanction. "The new tariff, he says, "increases very considerably the import duties on every description of goods, and textile fabrics have been singled out for particular attention. Under the old tariff regulations woollen goods were subject to an import duty of 60 to 100 francs per 100 kilos; the new law increases these taxes by about 33 per cent. Dress stuffs, which were formerly admitted into the country on payment of 100 to 380 francs per 100 kilos, will now be compelled to pay exactly twice as much. Taxes on carpets have also been increased from 80 francs to 130 francs per 100 kilos. Heavy duties have also been placed upon all classes of hosiery goods, and the regulations concerning them are somewhat complex. The taxes will be regulated according to weight per square metre, and will work out at from 250 francs to 400 francs per 100 kilos. A considerable portion of the new tariff list is devoted to cotton goods, which from a large proportion of the Roumanian textile imports. Cotton thread, for example, is placed under no less than 30 categories, all with different duties, according to the length per kilo. The late taxes varied from 8 to 35 francs; these have been increased, and threads are now subject to an import duty of from 35 to 320 francs per 100 kilos.

The annual statistical report of the American Iron and Steel Association gives a most valuable table showing the relative output of the Steel Trust to the total American production. The figures are of permanent interest. They deal with the year 1903 :—

	Total shipments and production.	Steel Trust's share, per cent. 1903.	1902
Iron ore gross tons	35,019,308	43·8	45·1
Coke net tons	25,262,360	34·2	37·4
Pig iron, including spiegeleisen and ferromanganese gross tons	18,009,252	47·4	41·7
Bessemer and open hearth steel ingots and castings gross tons	14,422,740	63·5	65·7
Finished rolled products	13,207,697	51·2	50·8
Wire nails kegs of 100lb.	9,631,661	70·6	64·8

From this it appears that the Steel Trust's proportion of the output has diminished in ore, coke, pig iron, and steel ingots and castings, has increased very slightly in finished steel, and has increased substantially only in the comparatively small matter of wire nails.

THE PENSIONERS' FETE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Would you kindly notify that the Annual Pensioners' Fete will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday the 31st December, 1904?

Tea, cake, sweets, fruit, &c., for the families of all European Naval and Military pensioners will be provided at 5 p.m. At 6 p.m., each pensioner's child (14 years of age and under) will receive a Christmas present from the Christmas Tree, which will be placed on the Organ Platform in the Hall. At 7 p.m. a dinner will be provided for the pensioners.

Application for tickets of admission for pensioners and their families should be made personally to the Honorary Secretary, Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall, between the 23rd and 29th December 1904, between the hours of 2-30 and 5 p.m., After the latter date no tickets will be issued.

Invitations will be sent to all subscribers.—Yours, &c.,

G. BROOME, Major,
D. A. A. General, Bombay Brigade,
Honorary Secretary, Pensioners' Fete.

THE BALTIC FLEET AT PORT SAID.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

NEARLY £15,000 PAID AS CANAL DUES.

Port Said, November 25.—The division of the Baltic Fleet which is proceeding to the East, via the Mediterranean, has at last arrived here, consisting of twenty vessels. As the flagship entered the port a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the shore battery, and the band on board returned the compliment by playing the English National Anthem. The Russian Consul-General proceeded in a special launch on board the flagship and accompanied the squadron into the harbour.

The Asiatic side of the port had been cleared of every species of craft, so that the Russians should have no cause for alarm. As the fleet had been expected ever since the beginning of the week, everything was in readiness for it, and the ships immediately proceeded to take up their allotted positions.

Acting on a request emanating from St. Petersburg the Egyptian authorities established a cordon of police-boats all round the fleet to keep off the curious and a force of coastguards patrolled the land side.

Although it is clearly a breach of neutrality for the Russian Fleet to take on coal and provisions here, seeing that it is proceeding to the seat of war and not to the nearest Russian port, the ships started without any delay to victual. The Egyptian Government was however, firm on the score of coal, and the Russians had to have recourse to their own transports for fuel. They denuded Port Said of every vestige of fresh provisions and will receive additional supplies from Alexandria. All the sailors landed ashore, and went to the Russian Consulate, but only remained there a short time. The Greek Fleet, which has been in Egyptian waters for the last fortnight, left Port Said immediately the Russian Squadron was sighted, it is understood, on urgent instructions from Athens, as it was feared there might be a demonstration if the two fleets met in the harbour.

AN INDIFFERENT LOT OF SEAMEN.

On the whole, the Russian squadron does not present a very efficient appearance. The officers are fairly able, but the men come of very raw material, and appear to have no knowledge of seamanship. The form shown by the sailors who towed Vice-Admiral Volkersahm ashore was indeed no credit to any navy. None of them rowed together and they at one time very nearly upset their passenger. The men are all very low-spirited and quite anticipate an attack once they are out of the Red Sea.

The precautions which are being taken to ensure a passage free of any hitch or incident which might upset the nerves of the Russians, are becoming absurd. You will have heard that all navigation is to be stopped in the Canal for six hours previous to and eight hours after the Russians boats have entered the Canal, that both sides of the Canal are patrolled by a very strong force of coastguards, and that special Government tugs will accompany the fleet during its transit. At present Ramadan is on. This is the great Mahomedan fast, which lasts thirty days, during which nothing is eaten from 5 a. m. to 5 p. m. A signal gun from the Government announces daily the beginning and of the fast. For fear the Russian should mistake these signals for reports from Japanese boats, the Government has given instructions for the guns not to be fired during the time the fleet is in Egyptian waters. The noon gun will not be fired at Suez when the fleet is there.

In all probability the Smolensk and the Petersburg incidents will soon be repeated. All the transports flying the merchant flag have places for guns on all their decks; the Voronez, which passed the Bosphorus as a transport has a couple of submarines in sections on board; the Knios Gortchakoff has a large stock of heavy guns ammunition and signalling gear, and the Yaroslav has positions for no less than twenty Hotchkiss and six-inch guns. There seems little doubt that the Red Sea will form the staging for a general transformation scene.

The Fleet paid £14,700 to the Suez Canal Company for passage dues.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Scallon assumed command of the Bangalore Infantry Brigade on the 14th December.

General Egerton, Commanding the Secunderabad Division, is now paying a short visit to Calcutta.

It is believed that under Lord Kitchener's scheme of redistribution the Field battery will be moved from Barrackpore. Artillery horses get completely out of condition after a year in that contonment, and a battery thus becomes practically useless, Its place could well be taken by a company of Garrison artillery which would be responsible for manning the Hoogly defences in case of necessity. The company would undergo its annual training at the forts Chengri Kal above Diamond Harbour. With regard to the general garrison distributed between Fort William, Alipore, Dum Dum and Barrackpore, one battalion of Native Infantry may possibly be dispensed with, as three regiments are not required.

The Harrand outpost, from which regular troops have just been withdrawn, lies some fifty miles south-west of Dera Ghazi Khan. It has hitherto been held by a small detachment of Native Cavalry furnished by the regiment stationed at Multan.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

CIRCUS lovers will be glad to see from an advertisement published elsewhere that Warren's circus will open for a short season on Friday next. The circus is one of the best that has ever visited India and made a distinct hit when here last cold weather, remaining in Bombay for nearly two months. Several new attractions have been added to the programme since the circus was last in Bombay, notably John Clempert the Handcuff King, the performing Zebras and General Mite, the smallest trotting pony in the world, while the menagerie has received several important additions. Altogether the show should be one of the most attractive ever seen in Bombay.

JAPAN AND BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

The following statement has been issued by "Reuter's Agency" :—

The agency learns that considerable comment has been excited among the Japanese by the large and increasing quantity of English coal which is finding its way into Russian hands, and that some surprise and irritation are even apparent in Japanese circles at the inability of the British authorities to take steps to prevent it. It is maintained that, but for the shipment of English coal, the Baltic Fleet could not have started for the Far East. Another matter which has attracted attention is the large quantity of ammunition which is indirectly reaching Russia from English sources, and the view is expressed that some means should be devised if none exist for preventing this material assistance from being given to one belligerent by subjects of a nation allied to the other. It is held that in the case of coal, the shipments could be largely restricted by a rigorous examination of insurance papers and by other means of a similar character.

BARON SUYEMATSU'S OPINION.

When this statement was shown to Baron Suyematsu, the Japanese statesman now in London, he made the following remarks to "Reuter's" representative:—It is a delicate matter on which it is not wise to say too much. It is, however, strongly felt that the nations of Europe in general are assisting Russia in the war with Japan in a way which was never contemplated by us. I do not suggest that England is not fulfilling her duty as an ally, but at the same time it seems to me that even in this country much indirect assistance is being rendered to Russia by individuals. Take the case of the Baltic Fleet. Although I do not think Japan is unduly nervous as to the effect of its arrival in the Far East, this fleet would never have been able to put to sea had it not been for the assistance of subjects of neutral States, in the case of some countried at officially more or less. Further than this, I do not believe that the Baltic Fleet could have gone far without English coal, of which there is no doubt the fleet has been supplied in large and increasing quantities. Probably this sale is not effected directly, but that is not the point that concerns us. The point is that the Power we are fighting is receiving very material assistance. I know that in international law an individual conducting a contraband trade does so at his own risk, but when it comes to be carried on in the wholesale and open fashion which has been common of late my belief is that the Government of the country in question should take steps to prevent a continuance of action which is calculated to be prejudicial to another nation, especially when that nation happens to be an ally. All the more is this the case when the action referred to is undoubtedly prejudicial to the interests of both nations. The value of the alliance, both to Japan and England is beyond question, and it is the bounden duty of the two nations to do everything possible to cement that alliance, even to the extent of inventing means for doing so where those means do not already exist. It is only on this account that I have spoken so fully on a subject on which I should have preferred to remain silent.

VISCOUNT HAYASHI CONCURS.

On being shown the above Viscount Hayashi said to "Reuter's" representative:—I think I may say that the feeling of Japan on this question is very well represented in the views expressed by Baron Suyematsu. While my official position precludes me from discussing details, I may say that I have no doubt that the authorities here will do all in their power to prevent a continuance of the events referred to.

JAPAN NOT BUYING COAL.

With reference to the renewed reports of large purchases of coal in England for Japan, the Japanese Legation has made the following statement to "Reuter's Agency" :—No coal is being purchased in England for Japan. Any statements to the contrary are regarded by us as only put forward for the purpose of misleading the public.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S WARNING.

Lord Lansdowne, in the form of a letter addressed to shipping organisations and the Chamber of Commerce, has issued a warning calling the attention of British shipowners to the stringent regulations contained in the Foreign Enlistment Act with regard to the chartering of vessels for the purpose of following the Russian fleet with coal supplies.

The letter sets forth that on Oct. 25 Lord Lansdowne informed the shipowners Messrs. Woods Tylor, and Brown that it was not permissible for British owners to charter their vessels for the purpose of following the Russian Fleet with coal. Those guilty of such action might be liable to proceedings under the Foreign Enlistment Act, which punished offences against that Act with fine or imprisonment, and forfeited ships engaging in this illicit trade.

The letter adds that a similar question arose during the Franco-German war of 1870, and that Mr. Gladstone answered an inquiry as to the lawfulness of coaling a belligerent fleet in the same manner. It concludes with this statement:—"Although therefore neutral traders may carry on trade even in contraband with belligerents subject to the risk of capture of their goods, it is necessary that such traders should bear in mind the condition of the law of this country as setforth in the foregoing enactments, which, moreover have been applied recently by orders in council in British Protectorates and also in countries where the King exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction over his own subjects."

The letter is signed by Mr. F. A Campbell, Lord Lansdowne's secretary.

Baron Suyematsu, discussing with a Central News representative Lord Lansdowne's letter said:—Japan had all along recognised that England was fully maintaining an attitude of strict neutrality, as was consistent with her position as an ally of Japan. He could not go so far as to say that Great Britain should take steps to stop the ships runing coal as contraband but as international law stood at present, the runing of contraband involved no personal risk. As to the Russian ships at port Said and the facilities accorded them for passing through the Suez Canal, he had noticed that the treatment accorded them by the Egyptian Government seemed to differ very considerably from that meted out to the Spanish Fleet on its way to the East, some years ago.

PROFESSOR HOLLAND'S OPINION.

Professor P. E. Holland writes from Oxford to the "Times" approving Lord Lansdowne's letter as a correct statement of international law. He says :—I. The rule of international law upon the subject may I think be expressed as follows :— A belligerent is entitled to capture a neutral ship engaged in carrying contraband of war to his enemy, to confiscate the contraband cargo, and, in some cases, to confiscate the ship also, without thereby giving to the Power to whose subjects the property in question belongs any ground for complaint." Or, to vary the phrase, a neutral Power is bound to acquiesce in losses inflicted by a belligerent upon such of its subjects as are engaged in adding to the military resources of the enemy of that belligerent." This is the rule to which the nations have consented as a compromise between the right of the neutral State that its subjects should carry on their trade without interruption, and the right of the belligerent State to prevent that trade from bringing an accession of strength to his enemy. International law here, as always, deals with relations between States and has nothing to do with the contraband trade except in so far as it deprives him of the protection of his Government. If authority were needed for what is here advanced it might be found in Mr. Justice Story's judgment in "The Santissima Trinidad," in President Pierce's Message of 1854, and in the statement by the French Government in 1898, with reference to the case of the "Fram," that "the neutral State is not required to prevent the sending of arms and ammunition by its subjects. Neither is carriage of contraband any offence against the law of England; as may be learnt by any one who is in doubt as to the statement, from the lucid language of Lord Westbury in "Ex parte" Chavasse" (34 L. J. Bkry., 17). And this brings me to the gist of this letter. I have long thought that the form of the Proclamation of Neutrality now in use in this country much needs reconsideration and redrafting. The clauses of the Proclamation which are set out by Mr. Gibson Bowles in your issue of this morning rightly announce that every person engaging in breach of blockade or carriage of contraband will be justly liable to hostile capture and to the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf, and will in no wise obtain protection from us against such capture or such penalties. So far, so good. But the Proclamation also speaks of such acts as those just mentioned as being done "in contempt of this our royal Proclamation, in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Power in a war between other Powers, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf." It proceeds to say that all persons "who may misconduct themselves in the premises . . . . will incur our high displeasure for such misconduct." I venture to submit that all these last-quoted phrases are of the nature of misleading rhetoric, and should be eliminated from a statement the effective purport of which is to warn British subjects of the treatment to which certain courses of conduct will expose them at the hands of belligerents, and to inform them that the British Government will not protect them against such treatment. The reason why our Government will abstain from interference is, not that such courses of action are offences either against international or English law, but that it has no right so to interfere; having become a party to a rule of international law; under which a neutral Government waives the right which it would otherwise possess, to protect the trade of its subjects from molestation.

ANOTHER LEGAL OPINION.

On the invitation of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Mr. F. E. Smith, barrister, who recently gave an address to the Chamber on the subject of contraband of war, attended a meeting of the

council of the Chamber on Tuesday, and at the request of Sir Alfred Jones, the chairman, gave an explanation of theMarquess of Lansdowne's letter on the liability under the Foreign Enlistment Act of British merchants supplying coal to the Russian Fleet.

Mr. Smith said that as to the specific difficulty which had arisen between the act of carrying contraband of war and the supplying of coal to the Baltic Fleet the distinction required to be borne in mind that the reason that contraband was not unlawful as between a trader and his own country was the principle that the trades had a right to carry on his trade in spite of the belligerents. In carrying contraband to a belligerent port the goods and ship were liable to confiscation, but in no circumstances was the trader liable to any punishment in the courts of his country. With reference tothe phrase "equips a ship" in the Foreign Enlistment Act, he was of opinion that if a merchant loaded six or seven colliers to supply to the Russian Fleet such a person "equipped" the ships, and he would be held to have put them in the naval service of Russia, and would be liable to conviction.

Sir Alfred Jones: What is our position as English coal dealers supplying Germans with coal to take to the Russians?

Mr. Smith said that the interpretation clause of the Act was very wide, and it seemed to him that it was capable of covering such a case. If they allowed their goods to be put into German boats he thought that they put on board "stores." He agreed that was hard, but they were bound by an English statute and not by international law, and were doing something more than carrying contraband.

Sir Alfred Jones said that what they wanted to find out as commercial people was why were the Germans able to do what we could not?

Mr. Smith said he had not gone into the German law, but his strong impression was that it was not so drastic as the English law, or it was not so honestly administered as the English laws. The Japanese, however, could settle their accounts with each nation at the conclusion of the war.

COAL SHIPMENTS.

Both the "Times" and "Standard" publish reports from their Cardiff correspondents of shipments of coal to both belligerents, in view of the Japanese denial that they are buying English coal. "The Standard" (correspondent states:—Since Nov. 17, 10 or 12 steam ships have been chartered for the conveyance of Welsh steam coal to Japan. They include the Guernsey, Norman Isles, Volga, Maristow, King Robert, and Franklin, carrying about 50,000 tons and the Maristow is now loading at Barry.

It is difficult to obtain authentic information as to the exact quantity of coal just bought by Japan, but the merchants through whom it is being supplied state that it amounts to at least 70,000 tons and from the facts that the list of coals mentioned by buying agents is restricted to the very best description of smokeless steam and that before shipment the fuel must be double screened the merchants have concluded that it is intended for naval purposes.

The business is the result of recent direct cable communications between London and Japan, and a shipment of coal is apparently a matter of immediate necessity. Charterers have been taking up tonnage at advancing rates. The freight paid for the King Robert, the first vessel chartered, was 15s. for December loading, but for Monday 18s. 4 1-2d. was paid for prompt steamer and 18s. 6d has been paid since.

The vessels have been chartered with various options of discharging ports, but the real destination is described in the charter-party as one safe Japanese port. In February, March and April last it is estimated that 300,000 tons of Cardiff steam coal was shipped directly or indirectly on Japanese account, but since April the bulk of the Far Eastern coal business has been of a speculative character. Russia, on the other hand, has been a more or less constant buyer of Cardiff steam coal since November 1903, but it was not until July and August last that she became a buyer on a large scale. In those two months it is reliably estimated that direct as well as through German agents, she bought at least 400,000 tons, and probably much more, and since August this coal has been distributed at various points all the way out to the Far East.

Altogether about 50 steamers, chartered chiefly by the Hamburg-American Line, have been employed in this service, and it seems to have been one of the conditions under which these vessels were chartered that the Russians should retain the use of them for nine months at so much on the individual steamers register. Some of these vessels have returned to Cardiff for second and even third cargoes.

There has been no direct dealing between Cardiff merchants and the Russian and the Japanese Governments, and on no occasion have the merchants been informed of the purposes for which the coal was intended. It has been supplied in the ordinary course of trade, and in existing conditions the merchants doubt very much whether any action on the part of the British Government can prevent them from shipping coal indirectly to the belligerents. They declare openly that there are many ways by which they can evade the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act.

CLAIM BY A MOGUL COMMISSION AGENT.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarker heard the case instituted by Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazi against Haji Bibi, widow of Aga Moochoolsha, and Haji Abdu Samandsha and Jalalsha bin Moochoolsha, and Sha Begum bin Aga Moochoolsha, sons and daughter respectively of Aga Moochoolsha to recover a sum of Rs. 21,688 with interest. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji Dinsha and Co. appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Davar and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, were for the defendants.

The plaintiff is a resident of Persia and carries on business as a commission agent in Bombay through his agents. He stated that for some time previously to the year 1899, one Mirza Mahomed Kashani had been the plaintiff's munim and in 1899 plaintiff executed in his favour a power of attorney, dated 4th May, 1899, to enable him to carry on the business of the plaintiff for and in the name of the latter during his absence from Bombay. During the plaintiff's absence Mirza Mahomed in breach of his duty to the plaintiff entered in Bombay into large dealings with Aga Moochoolsha by which the latter drew hundis upon plaintiff's firm which were paid in Bombay, and caused other monies to be paid in Bombay on his account. Aga Moolchoolsha used also to make paymenis in Bombay on his account to provide for the monies which he had drawn or was about to draw, and the transactions were entered into and an account opened by the plaintiff's munim in the name of Aga Moochoolsha. The transctions were continued down to the year 1900. The account was a mutual, open and current account, and the last item was dated 17th December 1900. The plaintiff had made up an account, and it appeared that a sum of Rs. 21,688 was now due by Aga Moochoolsha to him. Aga Moochoolsha failed to pay the amount, and died on the 23rd May, 1903, leaving him surviving the defendants as his heirs and legal representatives. Hence the claim.

The first, third and fourth defendants denied any knowledge of the transactions referred to by the plaintiff, and put him to strict proof thereof. They also denied that the account between him and Aga Moochoolsha was a mutual, open and current account. They did not admit that the plaintiff's account was correct or that sum of Rs. 21,688 was due to him. They further submitted that the plaintiff's claim, if any, was barred by limitation.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 5th and 6th Silver Spoon Competitions of the Club took place, at Ghat Cooper, on Saturday morning. Only ten members turned out to compete. Although a few goods scores were made at 700 yards the shooting all round was not good, there being a very tricky wind at 800 yards. The next shoot will be on Saturday the 24th instant, at 900 and 1000 yards, these distances being a new introduction into the club aggregates. The following are the scores of Saturday's shooting.

	Score 700 YARDS.
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry V	34 a
Cr-Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry V	33 b
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry V	33
Sergt Instr R W Chapman, G I P Ry V	33
Gunner J Woodall B V A	30
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	27
Sergt E T Dracott G I P Ry V	25
Lieut J W Stokes, G I P Ry V	24
Gunner H W Lazell, B V A	20
Lce Sergt A H Underdown, B V R	20

a Handicapped 2 Points.
b Winner of spoon.

	Score 800 YARDS.
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	29 a
Sergt Major R W Chapman, G I P Ry V	28 b
Sergt F E Otto, G I P Ry V	37 a
Sergt E T Dracott G I P Ry V	23
Lieut J W Stokes, G I P Ry V	18
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry V	15
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P Ry V	12
Gunner H W Lazell, B V A	6
Gunner J Woodall, B V A	6
Lce Sergt A H Underdown, B V R	3

a Handicapped 4 Points.
b Handicapped 2 Points. Winner of spoon.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SECOND LL. B. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The results of the Second LL. B. Examination held by the University of Bombay was doclared yesterday afternoon at the University Hall. The following students who passed in the First class were awarded scholarships:—

Pakvasa Mangaldas Mancharam gets the Arnold Scholarship. Irani Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy gets the Judge Spencer Prize and the Mancherji N. Banaji Scholarship. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

(In order of Merit.)

Irani Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy, Desai Popatbhai Bhagubhai, Pakvasa Mangaldas Mancharam, Athavale Hari Vishnu, Abhyankar Laxman Raghunath, Shah Manilal Dolatchand.

SECOND CLASS.

Anerao, Govind B	Mandlik, Narayan V
Apte, Atmaram, K	Mankad, Vrijlal J
Bam, Parsharam V	Marathe, Sakharem R
Bana, Framroz R	Mehta, Ardeshir P
Bapat, Balkrishna S	Mehta, Hariprasad N
Barve, Sitaram B	Mehta, Jamnadas D
Bhagat, Thakorlal M	Mehta, Kalabhai V
Bhandarkar, Yadneshvar Vasudeo	Mehta, Navalshankar M
Bhide, Narayan B	Mehta, Surajmal B
Bhide, Nilkanth V	Mehta, Vithalrai M
Bunter, James P	Merchant, Gulamalli K
Butti, Bhagubhoi M	Mogre, Ramrao A
Chandiramani, Udharam Mandas	Mogre, Rangrao B
Choksi, Manilal N	Modi, Jamshedji D
Dabholkar, Purushottam Ramchandra	Mody, Ambalal M
Dalal, Gamanlal H	Palkar, Krishnath G
Dalal, Nanalal B	Pandit, Vasudev V
Damle, Purushottam L	Parakh, Merwanji R
Daruvala, Pirojsha N	Paranjpe, Moreshwar B
Datar, Hari B	Paranjpe, Narhar B
Dave, Himatlal M	Patel, Ambaidas K
Debu, Jamshid P	Patkar, Shantaram K
Desai, Ambalal N	Patvardhan, Gajanan B
Desai, Mukandray P	Patvardhan, Ramchandra V
Dhabhar, Kaikhosru R	Pendharkar, Gopal R
Dharmadhikari, Jagannath R	Phatak, Balvant S
Dikshit, Sadashiv S	Phatak, Dattatraya A
Doctor, Pestonji P	Pradhan, Moreshwar W
Dubash, Kaikhusroo J	Pradhan, Ramchandra G
Engineer, Bhugwandas R	Pradhan, Vaman B
Forbes, Byramji N	Pusalkar, Datto K
Gehani, Tuljaram T	Raleraskar Murlidhar V
Ghia, Chhotalal J	Sahasrabudhe, Pandurang R
Goghavala, Shlavaksh A	Sanzgiri, Vithal S
Gogte, Pandurang V	Saraya, Dwarkadas L
Gokhale, Madhav R	Savanur, Venkatesh R
Gupte, Dwarkanath V	Sayani, Mohamed R
Haikatti, Phakirappa G	Shah, Tribhovan O
Hathiramani, Parsram T	Shahna, Ardashir D
Heblikar, Ganpatrao B	Shukla, Prabhashankar Dayashankar
Hegde, Vishweshwar G	Sindhakar, Ramchandra Rango
Inamdar, Laxuman N	Solomon, Reuben
Jathar, Nagesh D	Soongarwala, Shavaksh N
Jog, Vishwanath N	Sowani, Vishnu G
Joglekar, Sitaram D	Talapadatur Hanmant N
Joshi, Harischandra A	Tambekar, Keshav D
Joshi, Rasiklal K	Telang, Pandharinath K
Kaji, Manilal K	Thakkar, Devji T
Kamat, Balwant G	Thakor, Govindlal N
Kampani, Bhoglal B	Tipnis, Narayan Y
Kanade, Keshav R	Trivedi, Becharlal N
Kanga, Jehanghirji S	Tulzapurkar, Datto A
Karnik, Atmaram R	Uplap, Krishnarao V
Karve, Vishwanath V	Vaidya, Vinayak G
Khandyala, Dayabhai M	Vaishampayan, Vasudev M
Khatkhatay, Abdul K S A	Vakil, Pherozeshah H
Koranne, Yeshwant K	Vicajee, Vicajee Framji Alimal
Kulkarni, Kashinath G	
Kundanani, Mangharam	

DISPUTE ABOUT FAMILY PROPERTY.

WEALTHY BHUNGIES.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Sullivan charged two Hindu bhungies, named Dada Samal and Punja Samal, with stealing ornaments and Government promissory notes collectively valued at about Rs. 10,673 belonging to one Bani, a widow of a "bhungee." The accused were defended by Mr. Shapur Spencer.

The case for the prosecution, was that on Saturday last both the accused who were the nephews of the complainant visited the latter when they forcibly removed a box from the room of the complainant to another room in which the valuables had been deposited. It was contended on behalf of the prosecution that the stolen property was the property of the complainant's deceased husband and some of the property to the extent of about Rs. 4,000 belonged to the complainant herself. A part of the property was given to her by way of dowry in marriage. After removing the box accused No. 1 had taken a "Kanthi" necklace out of the box, thus exercising a right on the property which was not his. Mr. Shapur Spencer said the complainant in the case was the paternal aunt of the two accused who are brothers. They were the sons of a man named Samal who in his turn was the son of one Mega. Sama Mega and Khema Mega were two brothers, the latter of whom was the complainant's deceased husband. From their grand father's timejthey all lived under one roof though in different rooms, Sama died about three years ago Until that time all the property of the family used to remain in the charge of the head of the family, after whose death it went into the hands of Khima. Khima having died, the family property which was deposited in a box that used to be kept in Khima's room was kept with the complainant in her room, The accused subsequently learnt that the complainant wanted to have the whole family property for herself and thereupon in her presence they took charge of the box and removed it from her room to theirs. In doing these they had no felonious intention of stealing any part of the property. In that family-property a few ornaments might belong to the complainant, but the bulk of the property, namely 40 promissary notes of the value of Rs. 6 000, did in no wise belong to the complainant.

The Magistrate remarked he would postpone the case as he meant to go through it.

Inspector Sullivan said if the case was to be heard next day he would ask for further postponement as he wanted to instruct the Public Prosecutor in the case, because he feared points of a technical nature might arise re the ownership of the property.

Mr. Spencer contended that there was no felonious motive on part of the accused. What they had done was simply the removal of the property from the complainant's room to theirs, in the same house, for safe custody.

The Magistrate held there was no technical point re the ownership of the property, but it was simply a question of evidence. It would be all the better if the Public Prosecutor appeared in the case

The case then stood adjourned.

CONGRESS DELEGATE MEETING AT AVAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Mr. G. A. Mirkar in your issue of the 15th instant states in a letter under the above heading that your reporter in the previous day's issue had made Mr. Mirkar accept the honour of being a delegate to the Congress. We have searched in vain for such a premature report in your journal, and Mr. Mirkar refers only to a report created by his own imagination. An authorized report of the Avas meeting appears in the Local column of your paper in the same issue in which Mr. Mirkar's letter appears and correctly states that he was one of the speakers at the meeting, as he actually proposed one of the resolutions.—Yours, &c.,

K. L. DATAR,
Secretary of the Meeting.

Avas, December 19.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The first demonstration on the preparation and use of the plague prophylactic will be given by Lieut-Col. Bannerman I. M. S., Director of the Plague Research Laboratory, at the Health Section to-day at 5-15 p.m, Sir Lawrence Jenkins will preside.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

CHARGE AGAINST A HOSPITAL STEWARD DISMISSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Dassaya Ramaya, a steward, employed at the Bai Motlibai and Petit Hospitals, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servent, in respect of 99 country red blankets and 102 quilts, the property of the hospitals. Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared to prosecute while Mr. Veilnker, pleader, defended the accused. From the information filed by Dr. Prescott, house surgeon of the hospitals and the evidence of the officer, it appeared that in consequence of certain instructions issued by Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Physician-in-charge of the hospitals, the clothing in storeroom, of which the accused as steward, was in charge, was inspected and checked by Dr. Prescott on the 16th April 1904 when 105 country red blankets and 102 quilts were found deficient. The evidence, however, showed that in calculating the number of blankets found wanting, a certain number of blankets, that had actually been issued to the hospitals, from the stores, was omitted through mistake. If these blankets were deducted the number of blankets alleged to be deficient come to ninty-nine.

His Worship in disposing of the case observed that the question for determination was whether the evidence proved beyond all reasonable doubt that the accused dishonestly misappropriated the blankets and quilts said to have been found missing when the clothing was examined by Dr. Prescott. The first point for consideration was whether only eleven blankets and 129 quilts were condemned as alleged by Dr. Prescott and the case must stand or fall by the correctness or otherwise of these figures. His Worship after going through the evidence given by Dr. Prescott on the point, proceeded to remark that it would not be safe to rely upon Dr. Prescott's memory and that his memory could not be relied upon was conclusively proved by documentary evidence. There was no evidence to show that any of the blankets or quilts were dishonestly removed from the store room by the accused or what had become of them. The unsatisfactory result was to a great extent due to the fact that the accounts were not properly kept, while the supervision appeared to have been very lax. Owing to no regular account being kept of the articles condemned from time to time or those utilised as rags or for other purposes, it was impossible to arrive at a definite conclusion. It was not safe therefore to hold the accused criminally liable for any apparent deficiency without clear proof of dishonest misappropriation on his part. There being no such proof, the Court directed the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Dec. 19.

Monday.—Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly over the whole Indian region. The depression in the South-West Bay is apparently crossing the South Coromandal Coast near Negapatam this morning. It has given light to heavy rain in the extreme South Peninsula, and a few very light falls have occurred in the North of the East Coast. Negapatam reports 3 1-2 inches, Cuddalore 2, Madras, Nellore, Kodaikanal 1, Madura, Trichinopoly, Pamban, and Pachmarhi half an inch. Rain will probably continue in the South Peninsula during the next 24 hours. The weather is again slightly disturbed in Kashmir, where light precipitation may be expected and local rain is possible in North-East India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 19TH DECEMBER.

Amritzar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crops doing well.

Hissars—Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Amreott.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright fair weather. Strong cold. Cotton icking general.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Wadhwan.—Bright no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, ready for picking, and want fine weather.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking partially begun.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking general.

Barsi.—Bright. Little cloudy sometimes. Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Dewfall insufficient. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dewfall insufficient. Rain much needed generally. Dry winds and weather affecting crops adversely.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 19TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen generally everywhere, the fall having been brisk at Dwarka, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Veraval, Raipur, Malegaon, Surat, Bombay and Negapatam. The barometer is above normal to the north of Latitude 25° and below it elsewhere, the deficiency being greatest at Negapatam, where it amounts to about 15 of an inch.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been strong to a gale at Colombo, Negapatam, Dwarka and Jamnagar and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in excess of normal at Akola and Nagpur and 5° to 10° in defect in thePunjab, United Provinces, Rajputana and Ceylon and at Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Saugor, Ratnagiri and Trichinopoly, minimum 5° to 14° in excess in Berar and at Cuddapah, Bijapur, Sholapur, Malegaon, Khandwa, Hoshangbad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Agra and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 89° at Cochin and the lowest 38° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity. The sky is cloudy to overcast at Sirsa, Allahabad, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Poona, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo.

Rain.—Negapatam reports heavy rain (3.31") Madras nearly an inch and Cuddapah, Colombo, Masulipatam and Trichinopoly light to moderate showers.

Weather.—Winds are cyclonic in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast, and the disturbance which was yesterday somewhere to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay seems to be approaching the coast near Negapatam. Its centre at 8 A.M. this morning was a few miles to the south-east of Negapatam, where strong squally winds are blowing accompanied with heavy rain. Weather is unsettled in Ceylon and the greater part of the country lying to the south of Latitude 14° and depends much on the further movement of the storm.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	1
B Mandvi, Chukla Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	3	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	24
D Khetewadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	3	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	7	6	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	2
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	14
Total	20	19	111
Total plague deaths to date	277,840	229,929	
Same date last year	11	9	70

CLAIM FOR MANCHESTER GOODS.

SUIT DISMISSED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Heyn Franc and Co. against D B Lam and Co. in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover the sum of Rs. 2,444-8-9 with interest from the date of the filing of the plaint, and costs. Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the plaintiffs and the Hon'ble Mr. Scott, Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes instructed by Messrs Payne and Co. appeard for the defendants.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said the plaintiff was a merchant in Manchester; the defendants carried on business in Bombay; and the plaintiff sued them for damages for non-acceptance of 30 cases of white nainsooks. After recapitulating the facts and referring to the evidence in the case, his lordship said the first question that arose was, whether the plaintiffs were justified in concluding that their unanswered wire constituted an agreement by the defendants. In his lordship's opinion, they were not. As a matter of business, it would be strange to hold that a man from Manchester could wire to a man in Bombay to tell him that, if he did not send an answer by wire in three days, he would be bound to have agreed to the former's proposal. The next point was whether the time fixed by the wire was a reasonable time. The plaintiffs when they got the indent knew that the goods were for Amritsar, and although the plaintiffs and defendants might be principals between themselves, still the plaintiffs knew that the defendants were acting on behalf of a dealer and were not likely to take up goods without the dealer's previous sanction: while the defendants knew that the plaintiffs were not likely to offer goods or despatch goods without having communicated with manufacturers of those goods. Now, to his lordship's mind the plaintiffs ought to have known how far Amritsar was from Bombay; they ought to have known that the native dealer is of a more contemplative turn of mind than the European man of business, and is averse to being "rushed." His lordship could not see that the defendants had acted unreasonably in this matter. It would be impossible for him to hold, as he was invited to do, that the defendants had suppressed the communications that had passed between them, and their Amritsar firm and dealer. His lordship saw nothing to be discredited in the story of the defendants, or their solicitor Mr. Framjee, as to the disappearance of those communications. His lordship could not find that not only the defendants but also Mr. Framjee had perjured themselves in this matter. His lordship therefore held that the time given by the plaintiffs' telegram was an unreasonable time under the circumstances of this case. The next point that was raised was with regard to the course and nature of the dealing between the plaintiffs and the defendants. Now with regard to this point when it was first raised before him, his lordship had a strong opinion that the evidence was irrelevant. This opinion is confirmed by the case in I. L. R., 24 Bombay. His lordship could not see how, when we have regard to the fact that a contract requires the consent of two minds on the same subject, you can say that one mind without actually consenting, can be bound by custom or practice. On the general issue his lordship dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs throughout.

HIGH COURT.—Dec. 20.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B Tyabji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Causes.

798-04—Captain and V—Chapsey Purbat and other vs Messrs Gill and Co—W G and Co—Part heard.

Long Causes.

539-04—Mulla and M—Haji Noormahomed Cassum Mitha vs Jugmohundas and Bhaisett and others—Payne and Co—(Party decreed.)

137-04—Kanga and G—Velji Hariram and other vs Viram Raisey and another—S B Noble

622-04—Shamrao and M—Kevalchund Bolanath and anothers vs Gordhandas Mehgrej—Tyabjee D and Co

114-02—Matubhoyi J and M—Sonbai widow vs Bharmal Khimji and others—Pestonji B and K

535-24—Matubhoy J and M—Ruttonbai widow vs Vithuldas Canji and othersNCragie L and C—Little and Co

112-04—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co—For dostponement

377-04—Mulla and M—Rahimtulla Hasanvs Memon Ahmed Muja Hasu Maja—Kanga and P

537-04—In person a cause—Pandurang Dhondeo Cudoo vs Damodhur Nuthoo Cudoo and others—Dephtary and F

42104—R P Mehta Hiraji Dayaji Mahntre vs Gomiba widow and others—Chitnis and M

662-04—Smetham B and N—Shamoo Khae vs Balaram Sudkoji Bole and others—In person Jamsetji and R

670-04—Smethrm B and N—Shamrao Bhai vs Balaram

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

140-04—P Pavri—Ahmed Sulleman and another vs Joosub Hajie Noormahomed

686-04—Edgelow G W—Curmalli Abdoola Allarakhia and others vs the Jang Ise Issurance association Ld

695-04—Thakurdas and Co—Bai Kesser widow and others vs Sho Gulliandas Damodardars

774-04—Smetham B and N—William Brock Kee vs Capt Hugh Kennett Dayell

798-04—In person—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cooverjee Adarjee and another vs Saloobai widow—Hiralal and D

826-04—Chitnis and M Narayen Damodar vs Damodar Narayen

835-04—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Dadabhoy Narayen Dhume and anothers—Smetham B and N

Undefended New Long Causes

675-04—Serabjee and J—Rose Lavinia Moniz vs Edward Arthur De Souza and others

734-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Abbo Ebrahim vs Halli Mabai and another

For dismissal

854-04—Chitnis and M—Chaganlai Gulabdas Vakilna Chunilal Thakoredas Mody—In person

611-04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Upal Chandraya and others vs Shamsudin Chanda Saheb—Madhubai J and M

629-04—Shamrao and M—Kevalchand Bolanath and another vs Gordhundas Meghraj—Tyabjee D and Co

479-04—Soranji and J—Vincent A S Pereira vs Jooquim V Fernandes and others—Daphtary and F

Long Causes.

626-04—Captain and V—Amcenatibi and others vs Abu bin Mahomed Hoosen and another—Tyabjee D and Co

627-04—Tyabjee D and Co—Chaturbhooj Jewandas and others vs Krishnarao Pandurang and othrs—S B Noble

637-04—Wadia G and Co—Liladhur Pragjee and another vs Heerjee Mulji and others—Duphtary and F

616-04—Tyabji D and Co—Harakhchund Pitamber and others vs Dhokalbhai Pandurung and another—Mirza and M

647-04—Wadia and G R—Manekbhai widow vs Manekbjee Mancherjee Heeramaneck—Nanu and H.

657-04—Masanlal J and G—Khatizabai alias Khatoobai widow vs Usman Hajee Abdulla and others—Dikshit D and S.

581-01—Madhowjee V—Velbai vs Allianjee Sangjibhai and others—Bhaishanker K and G and Little and Co.

672-04—Mujee D and K—Nurbai widow vs Punjabhai Maludw—Matubhai widow—Matubhai J and M

631-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Luchmi Narayen Pachuram and another vs Jamnadas Hurdayal and others—Wadia and Co,

681-04—M B Chothia—Jivraj and others vs Maneckbhai and others—Mulla and M.

717-04—Craigie L and D—Narotham Morarjee Gokaldas vs Munchubai Baigovindas—F P Pavri,

715-04—In person—Jamnadas Purshotam vs Hormusjee Sorabjee Mehta and another—K D Shroff

727-01—Kanga and P—Ranjee Lalchand vs Maneckbai and widow—Smetham B and N

545-01—Kanga and P—Cooverbai widow vs Ardeshir Eduljee Kerkurria—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar,

For review of Judgment.

384-04—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhavjee V

117-04—Bhaishanker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhevji V

103-04—Bicknell M and R Dinshaw M Puntahkey and other vs Khatri Sale Mahomed Jaffer Itangari—Little and Co

465-04—Payne and Co—Vallee Mahomed Hoosein vs Vussonjee Velljee and Co—Madhavji V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnaji Sadashiv and other—F P Pavri and Maganlal J and G

136-03—M B Chothia—Vajibai widow vs—Soonabai widow—Payne and Co

74-04—Tyabji D and Co—Maneckbai widow vs Bai Amrat widow—Edgelow G and W.

215-04—Pestonji R and K—Hirjibhoy Maneckji Sethna vs Dataram Ramkrishna Koregavker

618-04—Captain and V—Rabiabai vs Rahimabai widow—Nadirshaw and T

365-01—Daphtary and F—Tokersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhai J and M and Dikshit D and S

845-04—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vijbhukandas vs The Bombay Co Ld—Crawford B and Co

105-04—Hiralal D Vajeram Sancheram Dewan vs P Jamnadas —M BChothia

724-03—Molvi H and M—Peermahomed Dewji vs Mahomed Ebrahim and others—Tyabjee D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

719104—Raghowaya and B Chatoorbhuj Soonderjee vs Parmanand Dossam—Madhowjee and K

721-04—Mull and —Rowjee Hemraj vs Vassonjee Mohunjee —Malvi H and M

723-04—Wadia G and Co—Abdulla Kakibhoy Ready Money vs Mahomed Hajee Sulleman and others Matubhai J M—Smetham B and N

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 19th December, 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1904-05	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 10th Dec. 1904 by Council Bills	£14,676,617
1	Balance to be remitted from 11th Dec. 1904 to 31st March 1905	£1,823,383

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mangalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,08,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHA

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

BERTHELOT the eminent chemist, has found that variations of humidity do not influence the length of the steam of plants, but they influence the surface of the section of the stem, and the thickness of its tissues.

The Maxim gun is well-known, but the smaller mitrailleuse of the Baden engineer Bergmann, is also worthy of note. It can be carried by a man, and it throws balls of eight millimetres in diameter. It is either fired from the ground, a tripod, or a carriage, according to the means of transport available, &c.

MM. Desgrez and Ayrignac, from observation and experiment, have come to the conclusion that in skin diseases there is a marked demineralisation of the body, and a general slackening of its oxidations. Intoxication of the intestines appear to play an active part in the genesis of cutaneous affections.

According to experiments of M. Schlosing, common salt accelerates, and lead, zinc, or tin, retard the rusting or oxidation of iron. Arsenic and its salts moderate the rusting action, but are unsuitable for preserving iron from rust. Sugar, phenol, benzine and resorcine accelerate, while alcohol retards, the oxidation.

It may be argued in this connection that if lead retards the rusting of iron in certain circumstances, it appears to facilitate it in others. We have repeatedly observed that iron railings fixed into stonework by lead, decay much at the lead, perhaps because of chemical or electro-chemical action there between rain-water and the two different metals. It is a point worthy the attention of plumbers, which we have not seen noticed before.

MM. Curie and Laborde, having observed that the gases from certain hot springs are radio-active, M. Moureau has found both helium and argon are present in such gases. The fact is interesting in connection with the observation that helium is produced from the emanation of radium. The presence of argon also tends to explain the therapeutic action of some springs.

Mr. Gasly, of the Carnegie Steel Works, Pittsburg, United States, has caused the air blast to pass through refrigerators which cool it to below zero, and make it give up its moisture. It enters the furnace at the freezing point, and this improvement has effected an economy of 20 per cent. in the coal used.

M. Mollard, in cultivating radishes in a concentrated solution of glucose, has observed an important quantity of starch appear in these vegetables.

M. Gerard has invented a safety handle for starting explosion automobiles without any danger of an accident. It is made by M.M. Guatreau, of Paris.

According to Professor Carlson, of the University of Chicago, digitalin and nicotin (a principle of tobacco) dissolved in sea-water (one part of the alkaloid to 100 of water) contract the muscle of the heart, Atropin, curara, and pilocarpin of the same strength do not, but they stimulated the ganglion cells and increase the beats of the heart. Nicotin, digitalin, veratrin, and aconite paralyse, by over stimulation, the ganglion cells. Chlorides of barium rubidinum, potassium, and sodium depress the activity of the ganglions. His experiments, described in "Science," were made on the heart of the "Limulus."

In "Death Valley," California, there is an electrical train on the roadway for transporting borax. The steel waggons are drawn by a locomotive driven by an electric current. Westinghouse brakes are used for stoppages and slowing speed.

At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society of Washington, Dr. Hardlicka showed crania from Peru and Vancouver Island deformed artificially, that from Peru by bandages round the child's head. He remarked that of all the American continent it is only in Peru and the north-west coast that such deformation of the head is found.

The influence of climate on races is illustrated by a paper to the same society by the Hon. A.R. Spofford on the "Spanish Race of To-day." The Spaniards are polite, observant of etiquette, and sober. The colt of the North, he says, has made the people austere, but the head of the South has made them lively and fond of pleasure. The natives, though illiterate, are shrewd, agriculture is neglected, lotteries are fostered by the State, and begging is common.

The austerity of Northern as compared with the gaiety of Southern people has also been remarked in the case of the Koreans, and the like difference has been pointed out by Alexander Smith between Scotch Highlanders and Irishmen. It was perhaps this trait which led Sydney Smith to say that it required a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchmen's head. Highland humour, according to Alexander Smith, is rather strenuous than playful.

The Reverend Father Delattre has discovered a large sarcophagus with figures in relief at Carthage. It is of white marble, painted and one of the reliefs is a Scylla with her arms extended, and dogs facing different ways. It shows that the myth of Scylla found also on Roman remains, was prominent in Carthage in the Punic period.

The Flaherty carboy inclinator is an American device for tilting carboys in order to pour from them into vessels. It is of simple construction and worked by a handle.

In the German Section of the St. Louis Exhibition is an apparatus for projecting colour photographs, devised by Dr Miethe, of Berlin. The photographs are obtained by a three-colour process, and the projector is a triple lantern with three electric arc lamps, which, by means of condensing lenses, project the picture on a screen.

Mr. F. J. Bates, of Passadena California, has three tomato vines reaching a length of thirty feet. They are of the "Ponderosa" sort, with thick foliage, and the flowers, green fruit, and ripe fruit grow together. Large quantities of tomatoes of a fine flavour have been taken from them.

An English firm has brought out an apparatus for testing manometers, or sterm pressure gauges for boilers.

Mr. W. G Tangerman, of Hammond, Indiana, U.S., has invented a revolving scrubbing brush for cleaning floors. The brush is flat and revolves horizontally on the floor while the operator applies pressure upon it.

The meteorite weighing 36 1-2 tons found by Lieutenant Peary in Greenland and brought to Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been removed to the American Museum of Natural History, on a large truck.

Though one regards London with love and fear, one would not be prepared to extol this monstrous city as a pioneer. The law of inertia, which states that a motionless body remains motionless until a force is applied to it and that a moving body continues to move in the same direction and at the same speed until some force is applied to retard, accelerate, or diverse it, applies to such a huge mass as London. The greater the size of the body the greater the force required to overcome its inertia. Thus, antiseptic surgery prevailed in Edinburgh and in three Continental countries ere Lord Lister was invited south. It is therefore with some legitimate local pride that one comments upon a piece of news which travels leisurely—a pioneer act of good omen on the part of the University of London. This University has set an example to its older and younger rivals by its recent inclusion of sociology in the academic curriculum for the B. A. and B. Sc. honours degree examinations. The Science of society more than forty years after the death of the great Frenchman who christened it, is now one of the four optional subjects for the honours B. A. in philosophy, being defined, in the official phrase, as "the comparative study of social institutions." For the B. Sc. honours degree in the faculty of Economics, sociology, has been added to the ten optional subjects, papers being set in psychology, ethnology, and comparative sociology.

This, then, is a beginning. Ere the century be out—and few question that the glories of the nineteenth, the wonderful, century, will pale before those of its successor—we shall see a Chair of Sociology in every University in these islands, and the study of man as a social animal (man in solitude being unnatural man) recognised everywhere as "the proper study of mankind." There will even be members of Parliament who believe that society has laws and who will know something of them. It is true that the impulse came from the north, but London's honour is none the less.

"Reuter's Agency" learns that a further extension of the Cape to Cairo railway to a point 350 miles north of the Zambesi has been decided upon. Sir Charles Metcalfe, consulting engineer of the railway, who is now superintending the work on the Zambesi, reports that rapid progress is being made with the line to the north of Victoria Falls, and it is expected that the railhead will be at Kalomo, the administrative centre of North-West Rhodesia (Barotseland), early next year. From Kalomo, which is 100 miles north of the Zambesi, in pursuance of the decision reached, work will be continued in a north-eastern direction to Broken Hill, a point 250 miles beyond Kalomo.

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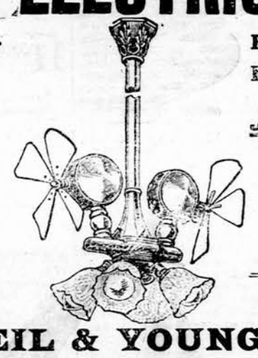

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CLEANSES THE LIVER,
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SHARPENS THE APPETITE,
BRACES THE NERVES,
INVIGORATES THE SYSTEM,
ASSISTS DIGESTION.

FOR INDIGESTION.

PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S ORIGINAL MARIE BISCUITS

THE original introduction of P. F. & Co., in 1874;

"We are old friends, this bottle and I. We have known each other for over sixty years. When a boy I was always taking cold, but a few doses of this medicine would at once set me right.

"When a young man I had a weak throat and weak lungs. My friends feared some lung trouble, but

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

greatly strengthened my throat, cleared up my voice, and took away the tendency for every cold to go to my lungs.

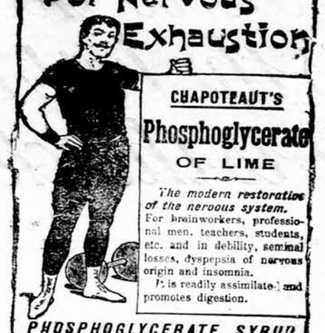
"Last year I had a bad attack of la grippe. The only medicine I took was from this bottle, and I came out all right. I know it's good, too, for asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup."

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

For Nervous Exhaustion



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It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
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ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY

BUT THEY ARE BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

WIRED ON OR BEADED EDGE AT YOUR OPTION

REMEMBER! WE STAND ON OUR GUARANTEE.

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WE SEND ON APPROVAL and guarantee safe delivery. Highest grade Cycles fully warranted. Latest Prices £2.10 to £5.5.0. Dunlop Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims, Free Wheels, Mud Guards, Brakes. CARRIAGE PAID to any port. Motor Cars and Motorcycles Tyres, Accessories, Sporting Goods & Sewing Machines Half Usual Prices. Write for Catalogs and Special Offer using sufficient foreign postage. Dept. 256 MEAD CYCLE CO. CHICAGO, U.S.A. and LONDON, ENG.

X'MAS, 1904, and New Year, 1905.

Customers are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their Orders for X'MAS.

X'MAS CAKES, Plain	from As. 12 to Re.	1	0	Per pound.
X'MAS CAKES, Decorated	at	„	1	0	„
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X'MAS CAKES, Almond Iced	„	„	1	8	„
X'MAS CAKES, Superior Quality and Extra Decorations	„	Rs.	2	0	„
PLUM PUDDING,	„	Re.	1	0	„
SMYRNA FIGS, Best Quality, quite Fresh in boxes of 2½ lbs., Rs. 1-8 per box.					

English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, &c., &c.
Italian Pastry and Small Cakes prepared daily.
Fondants, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.

Nougats, Almond, Chocolates, &c.
Crystallized Fruits.
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All of the Best kind and prepared at Shortest Notice.

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SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR LARGE ORDERS ON APPLICATION.
N. B.—Our X'MAS CAKES will all bear our Stamps—"PEARSE & Co."

THE OLDEST AND THE ORIGINAL FIRM ESTABLISHED 1872.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

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WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to personal attractions and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

A PURE FRAGRANT POWDER FROM ORIENTAL HERBS. 2/9 Per Box.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO
or PEARL DENTIFRICE for PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS
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is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums and giving a pleasant fragrance to the breath, it eradicates tartar from the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness.

Sold by Stores and Chemists, and
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A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

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Of all Hair-oils, as acknowledged by the Nobility and Gentry of the Indian Empire and respectable Ladies of many a household, is our world renowned, medically prepared and highly-scented—KESHRANJAN OIL. It refreshes the mind, cools the heated Brain, imparts energy to the over-worked system and is a fitting toilet requisite for Ladies and Gentlemen alike.

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SWELLING and other diseases caused by the generated impurities in the blood, either due to personal indiscretion of age or hereditary causes, are cured with permanent results, by our wonderful Blood-purifying medicine AMRITABALLI KASHYA, which has a speciality of eradicating the poison from the system. Winter is the best time for using this medicine. A fortnight's use will bring an ease and comfort in your system.

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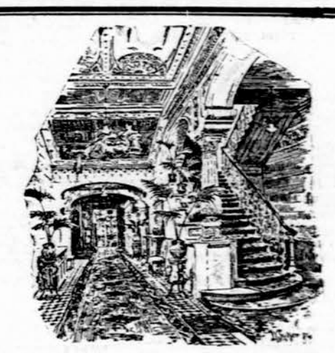

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TURNED-UP POINTED AND OTHER PENS,

made of the same materials, by the same tools, by the same process, and at the same works as the "WAVERLEY" Series of Pens, which HINKS, WELLS & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September, 1901) manufactured, for and supplied to Messrs. Macniven & Cameron, Limited.

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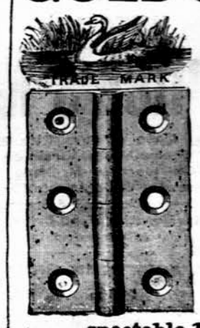

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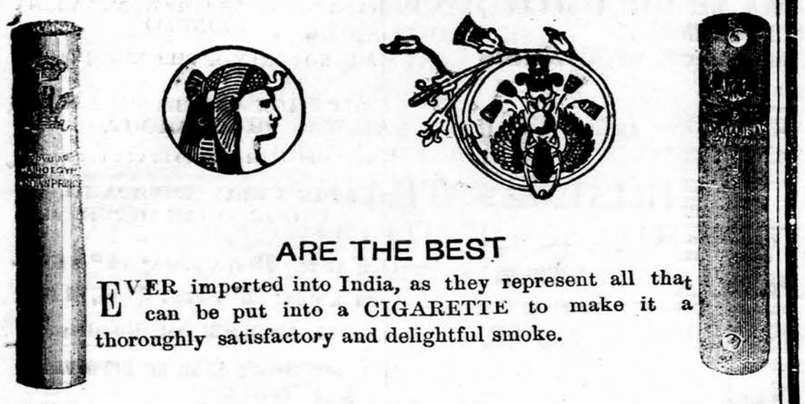
AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.



ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Price per 100 Rs. 4-8

Price per 100 Rs. 4.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

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BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, 'the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fever, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ELECTRO-PLATE of the HIGHEST QUALITY.

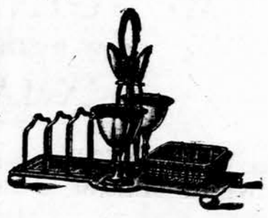
NEW DESIGNS in TABLE WARE.

Butter, Rs. 14-8.

Toast, Rs. 5.

We would direct particular attention to the compact and useful combinations shown here. Essentially suitable for Chota Hazri, &c.

Rs. 40. Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.



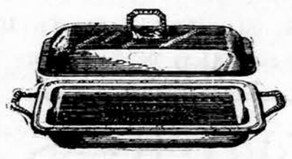
Rs. 22. Eggs, Toast, Butter with Spoons.

Rs. 8 Table Flower Vase.

We have just received Several quite new and unique patterns in Table Gongs. See illustration and prices below.

Rs. 38. Cruet in combination with Egg Cups, Spoons and Butter dish.

Rs. 70. Egg Stand, Six Cups and Spoons, gilt inside.



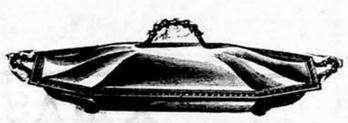
Rs. 60. Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.

Rs. 5-8. Toast.

Rs. 44. Crystal Salad Bowl and Servers.

Rs. 5. Toast.

Rs. 110. 11" Breakfast dish with Stand Spirit Lamp, Drainer and E. P. plate.



Rs. 75. Breakfast dish 3 pieces.

Rs. 33. Claret Jug.

Rs. 47. Table Gong mounted on oak Stand. The two bells have each a different tone and are supported by Horn standard mounted to represent Dolphin.

Other New Patterns, Rs. 30, 34 and 49.

Rs. 29. Claret Jug.

Rs. 38. Entree dish convertible into two dishes by removal of handle.

Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife.

Rs. 20 Chop dish and Cover.

Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.

Rs. 80. Asparagus dish with Server and sauce boat.

MARCKS & Co, Ltd.,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS. Arsenal Road, POONA.

Several fresh lots of superior quality arrived in splendid condition.

DRESSELHUYS CIGARS

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

D. T. KEYMER & Co.,

1-1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Pears' Soap

beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Benger's Food is

mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

The "LANCET" describes it as—

"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties.

EPPS'S COCOA

The "Ladies' Field" says: "No one who has enjoyed a cup of this delicious beverage will deny that in the present instance, perfection, as far as Cocoa is concerned, has been reached. To those who are mentally and physically weary it will often prove a complete restorative, being wonderfully wholesome and refreshing."

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable Food for Children. Giving them Strength and Vigour They like it, and thrive on it.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

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